The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2610. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED AT LAST.

Hon. William Pennington, of New-Jersey, Speaker of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Closing Incidents of the Fight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The election of a Speaker to-day was not attended by particular excitement, as it was known to be a foregone conclusion, and the excitement, too, had in a measure exhausted itself by its previous intensity. Previous to the announcement of the vote, Mr. Keitt attempted to distract the Republicans by announcing as a fact that Mr. Pennington was in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and had recommended it in a message while Governor of New-Jersey, which happened to be ten years prior to the passage of the law. The only effect of this announcement was to convince those who had voted for Mr. Pennington of his conservative and national sentiments, and thus justify the vote. When Messrs. Bocock and Sherman, appointed as the Committee to escort the Speaker to his seat, approached the successful candidate, quite a tableau was presented. Mr. Pennington seemed to sympathize with his vanquished competitors, and an evident embarrassment was felt by each of the trio. The inaugural was well received by all parties, and if the Union had been cracked in the contest, the seams were again sealed. The speech was not only well conceived but handsomely delivered, and all breathed easier and appeared glad that the contest was ended. It has always been customary to adjourn as soon as the Speaker has taken his seat, in order to give him a little time to collect his thoughts. Not so, however, to-day. Motions and points of order followed in rapid succession, and frequently a dozen members would be speaking at a time. The first decision made by the Speaker was appealed from by Mr. Whiteley, but was sustained by the House. Mr. Branch succeeded in making the first speech. General confusion followed, and for a while it seemed impossible for Mr. Pennington to control the proceedings. The motion to adjourn over till Friday was resisted by the Democrats, who urged the necessity of passing the Post-office Appropriation bill, of which Mr. Phelps had given notice.

The Republicans hold a caucus to-morrow to determine their action as to the other officers, and several delegations hold their preliminary meetings to-night. There seems to be no doubt of Col. Forney's election to the Clerkship. Col. Goodnow, of New-York, has the inside track for Doorkeeper. He would make an efficient officer, and his selection would give general satisfaction. Nothing has yet transpired as to Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. The Committees, it is understood, will be announced on Tuesday next.

Col. Russell has completed his arrangements for a Pony Express from St. Joseph to the eastern terminus of Col. Bee's California telegraph, and the first Express leaves each end of the line on the third of April next, to make the distance within ten days. Government has nothing to do with the enterprise. It is the result entirely of private energy and capital. There will be eighty stations, twenty-five miles apart. Horses and riders are now being placed on the line.

Chevalier Wykoff, of the New-York *Herald*, was summarily ejected, yesterday, from the House of Representatives, at the instance of Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

Baron Stoeckel gave a diplomatic dinner yesterday, at which several distinguished naval officers were present, including a Captain of the Russian navy.

ARMY NEWS.

The bill reported yesterday by Senator Davis, for the better organization of the Army, is creating considerable interest among Army officers in this city. It provides,

First—The office of Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Inspector-General, are to expire, and the duties are to be performed by Brigadier-Generals, of which there are to be eight in the Army.

Second—The four additional Brigadier-Generals provided for by this act are to be selected from the Field Officers of the Army, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Third—The permanent organization of the Staff is to be as follows: Adjutant-General's Department, consisting of one Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; eight Assistants and Judge-Advocates with the rank of Major. Quartermaster-General's Department: One Assistant-Quartermaster-General, one Deputy and eight Assistants. Sustenance Department: One Commissary-General, one Assistant and six Commissaries. Medical Department: One Surgeon-General with rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry; two Assistants, twenty-four Surgeons and eight Assistant-Surgeons. The Pay Department remains as now organized, provided no appointment of Paymasters be hereafter made, but the duties will be performed by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. All appointments are to be made by regular promotions from officers now belonging to these Departments, and afterwards from regimental officers.

Fourth—Three Assistant Adjutant-Generals, nineteen Assistant Quartermasters, four Assistant Commissaries of Subsistance may be selected from the First Lieutenants of Regiments, but such selection is to confer no additional rank.

Fifth—Regimental Quartermasters are to be discontinued.

Sixth—The corps of Engineers and Ordnance is to consist of one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, ten Captains.

Seventh—Four Second-Lieutenants are to be added to each Artillery Regiment, and four First-Lieutenants to each of the other Regiments.

Eighth—The President is empowered to transfer officers in the Staff Department in order to carry out this act, provided such transfer be without prejudice to the rank of the officer transferred.

Ninth—Promotions hereafter in regiments shall be by regiments or corps, instead of by arms of service as now provided for.

This bill, I understand, meets the views of Secretary Floyd.

Capt. A. W. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, will repair to San Antonio, Texas, by the 1st of April next, and relieve Capt. E. C. McLean as Dépôt Quartermaster at that city. Capt. McLean will take post at Camp Cooper, and commence the construction of barracks, quarters, stables, etc., according to estimates, as soon as an appropriation therefor shall be made. Assistant Surgeon Williams, of the Medical Department, is ordered to repair to Fort Arbuckle and relieve Assistant Surgeon Gaenslen. The latter officer will proceed to headquarters of the Texas Department, and report for duty to the Commander thereof. The Secretary of War makes the following assignments to stations of the Medical Staff: Surgeon McDougall, West Point; Jarvis, Baltimore; Moore, New Orleans; Abadie, San Antonio. Surgeon McDougall will repair to West Point on or before the 1st of April, and relieve Surgeon Moore, who will proceed to New-Orleans, and relieve Surgeon Abadie. The latter, when relieved, will proceed to San Antonio, and assume the duties of Medical Director in that Department. When relieved by Surgeon Abadie, Surgeon Jarvis will take post at Baltimore.

The Court Martial at Camp Floyd, Utah, convened for the trial of Lieutenants Thomas, Wm. P. Sanders and George A. Gordon, of the Second Dragoons, found them guilty of a violation of the forty-fourth article of the Rules and Articles of War. This offence was "Absence from the tattoo roll-call, without permission from their commanding officer." The sentence was confinement to the limits of their Dragoon Company for one week, attending to duty; which finding has been approved, but the sentence remitted.

Lieut. Hildt, of the Third Infantry, is temporarily assigned to duty at Albuquerque.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

In anticipation of an organization to-day, legislation has already been inaugurated. Mr. Phelps has a bill prepared for an appropriation to relieve the Post-office Department, which will meet general consent, and will pass without opposition. Its provisions are as follows: For deficiencies for 1859, $4,296,000; for support of Department for two quarters of the present year, $6,400,000; and $1,000 for temporary clerks to expedite the settlement with mail contractors. The interest question is postponed, as it might lead to debate. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The close of the Speakership scene was impressive and imposing. The galleries were crowded and orderly. In the Hall every member was in his proper seat. The Speaker elect, one of the finest men of the House in personal presence, was conducted, amid profound silence, to the Chair by Messrs. Sherman and Bocock. His address was in good taste, and eminently national in tone. For that instant, at least, all sectionalism was stilled; no foreigner present could fail to be satisfied that, after all our party bickerings, we are but one people in heart and sentiment. It was the first organization in the new Hall, and it is quite certain that the old one never presented a scene altogether so splendid to the eye.

The only and closing ballot to-day was not unmarked by incidents of interest, though comparatively free from excitement. The feature on the minority side was the speech of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who made a telling point on the parallel between Sherman and Pennington. His reference to the conservatism of the latter toned down the disappointment to Democracy, which was soon to follow in the qualified triumph of the Republican benches. He spoke with marked ability and commanding earnestness. The explanation and decisive change of vote by Mr. Briggs, of New-York, was at the right time in the fact of his following the conceded impossibility of effecting a different result, and he spoke with much less embarrassment than on Monday.

The proceedings, after the election, aside from qualifying the members, were not in good order, and the inexperience of the new Speaker was quite manifest, presaging no bed of roses for this distinguished and newly installed functionary. N.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

All the members of the House who voted for Mr. Pennington have been notified to meet at the Capitol to-morrow noon, the object being to make nominations for all the other elective officers of that body.

The Senate to-day decided to act in Executive session to-morrow on the motion to reconsider the vote by which Francis J. Grund was rejected as Consul to Havre.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, in justice to the Democrats who voted for him, has reassured some of them orally, and by proof, that he never was a Know-Nothing.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to proposals for heating the Capitol, &c.

A message was received from the President inclosing a statement of the fees paid at the Consular offices.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying the officers of the army a gross sum per annum instead of allowances.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to include marines. Adopted.

Mr. Pugh's resolutions relative to the repealing of a certain portion of the law of New-Mexico and Utah was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill granting the right of way to a certain party for a line of telegraph to the Pacific.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) introduced resolutions that the Committee on Territories be instructed to report a bill for the organization of the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. Grimes moved as an amendment that so much of Minnesota not included in the boundaries of that State be annexed to Nebraska. Laid over.

Mr. Brown's resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rabbi Raphall. It abounded with fervently expressed patriotic and religious sentiment. He implored Divine blessing to direct the House in the election of a Speaker who may preside without favor and fear, and that the members might speak and act for the glory and happiness of their common country. The prayer was listened to with marked attention.

The Clerk, having stated that the question pending was the motion of Mr. Sherman that the House proceed to a vote for Speaker,

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) there was a call of the House.

Before the proceedings under the call were completed, Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that Mr. Clark, of New-York, be excused for non-attendance. He stated that a number of gentlemen were absent, and that his motive in making the motion was to give them time to arrive.

The House decided the question by yeas and nays.

Mr. Bocock moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that these dilatory motions were not in accordance with the agreement last night.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to ask a question of Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to a point of order, that Mr. Burnett, in undertaking to speak for his side of the House yesterday, had said the Democrats would, without debate, consent to proceed this morning to a vote. With this understanding the Republicans consented to adjourn.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) remarked that, when he made the suggestion, he understood there was a general acquiescence in it, with the understanding that, before a vote for Speaker was taken, there should be a call of the House.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) understood that there should be no discussion when they met here to-day. Was it strictly on the square that the gentleman from Virginia should open up debate by propounding a question?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied that it was because gentlemen were not exactly on the square. He wanted to ask a question.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he yesterday expressly objected to any such arrangement.

A voice from the Republican side, "Nobody here heard you."

Mr. Houston—That was not my fault.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to know whether these remarks were in order, if the previous question had been demanded.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) said if that was not the general understanding, it was at least the general understanding on the Republican side for consenting to an adjournment, and ought to be respected.

The House decided to proceed to a vote.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, wanted to know whether he was in order or not.

The Clerk replied, he thought the gentleman had abandoned the floor.

Mr. Smith said he had not.

Mr. Sherman rose to a point of order. The House having decided to proceed to a vote, no one can interfere with that order.

Mr. Smith said that these proceedings were all founded in mistake. He meant to go on with his remarks.

Mr. Sherman wished to know whether the House intended to execute its order.

Mr. Smith again attempted to address the House.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, earnestly called him to order.

There was much confusion.

The House proceeded to vote.

When the name of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was reached, he rose to make an explanation.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.) called him to order, on the ground, first, that he could not proceed without general consent, and secondly, discussion would be in violation of the spirit of the agreement entered into yesterday.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) protested against that.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, (Dem.,) conceded the fact that Mr. Pennington would be elected Speaker. Let the gentleman from Missouri make his explanation. The Republicans should concede this, as the hour of triumph was the hour of magnanimity.

Mr. Clark then concluded what he had to say, that while not agreeing with Mr. McClernand on the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, he voted for him as a national man.

Mr. Cobb assigned similar reasons, adding that he respected Mr. McClernand the more for having in a former year voted against the Wilmot Proviso. He was for his country first, and Mr. McClernand next.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) referred to a remark made the other day by Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, that as Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, had refused to tell him how, if he were elected, he would constitute the Committee of Ways and Means, he withdrew his vote from that gentleman. As Mr. Morris now voted for Mr. Pennington, he (Hamilton) presumed Mr. Pennington had informed Mr. Morris how he would form that Committee.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) made a speech in which he alluded to Mr. Sherman's remarks accompanying the withdrawal of his name as a candidate, as a mournful valedictory to his deserting troops. That gentleman had said the Democracy was demoralized by seeking affiliation with the elements of opposition to the Republican Party. Pray, gentlemen, how do you stand? For eight weeks you have made an effort to elect your nomination, and you failed. You failed in your effort to adopt the plurality rule. You were obliged to take down your man whose name was connected with the Helper pamphlet, and adopt as your candidate a man who is in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law as it now stands. Let me ask these same gentlemen whether they think by going for a man who favors that law, and who is an old-line Whig, as he calls himself, they do not demoralize themselves by the affiliation? The successor of Mr. Giddings supports him. Mr. Keitt wanted to know whether Mr. Pennington had given Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, any pledge how he would constitute the Committee on Ways and Means? It was due to the House that this question should be answered. The Speaker's Chair was not to be won by traffic. The gentleman from North Carolina (Smith) had said that if he should go into the Speaker's Chair it must be with his hands untied, and that the power of the House should not be wielded for the benefit of any particular interest. Had that pledge been given by Mr. Pennington?

Mr. Clemens objected to interrogating the candidate of the Republicans. He had taken a similar position when gentlemen on the Republican side had sought to interrogate the candidate on his own.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,)—But the gentleman from South Carolina has not asked the Republican candidate the question.

Mr. Clemens—Pending a vote no one has the right to submit interrogatories to anybody.

Mr. Keitt—I have not asked the question of any candidate.

Mr. Clemens—As I did not understand the question, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, (Rep.,) renewed it.

Mr. Keitt—It is the most remarkable thing in the world [laughter] that it is out of order to ask whether there has been a pledge or not.

Cries from the Republican side to Mr. Keitt of "Go on," "Go on." [Increased confusion.]

Mr. Pettit—I object to any person taking the floor for the purpose of replying.

Mr. Florence—My colleague (Morris) can reply when his name is called.

Mr. Keitt—If I had not been invited by Mr. Morris to make the inquiry, I should never have thought of it. I ask him whether Mr. Pennington has given him a pledge how he will constitute the Committee of Ways and Means. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Corwin) said, the other day, when Slavery was profitable in a warm climate he would protect it; but if, according to the Republican theory, Slavery is wrong in morals, it can go nowhere. I understand Mr. Pennington to take exactly that ground. Any man can get my vote to beat the Republicans, no matter who he is. I vote for Mr. Miles. [Laughter.]

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, (Am.,) said when the Democrats in a mass vote for Mr. McClernand, he would do so, but not before.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, before voting, wanted to put a question to Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania. It was, whether the interrogatory to Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as to how he would constitute the Committee of Ways and Means, propounded by Mr. Morris, was not made until after Mr. Smith had been elected? And he wished to know whether the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Gilmer) had not said, as was reported, that he would rather have a conservative Republican for Speaker than vote for a Democrat?

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.)—I answer with pleasure. I never said any such thing.

Mr. Smith—I vote for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Barksdale said he voted for that gentleman with the assurance that if the whole Democratic vote was given for him he might be elected, but he desired to say in so casting his vote that he had no intention to indorse Mr. McClernand's squatter sovereignty views, for he believed it was the duty of the Government to throw round all species of property its broad shield of protection. He asked Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, whether if all the Democrats vote for Mr. McClernand, all the votes of the gentleman's party would be given to him.

Mr. Leach replied he was sincerely desirous of defeating the Republican candidate. He could not say whether his political friends would all vote for Mr. McClernand or not. It was the duty of the Democrats themselves first to unite on that gentleman. In that event he would vote for him.

Mr. Gilmer said it was utterly impossible by such a combination to elect Mr. McClernand, and made the calculation to prove the truth of his assertion.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replied that, by a concentration of votes, Mr. Pennington could be defeated. Besides, Mr. Stallworth will be here in a few days, and may be to-day. Under these circumstances, would not the gentleman from North Carolina vote for Mr. McClernand?

Mr. Gilmer replied he would, but it would do no good.

Mr. Barksdale—I understand the gentleman to state distinctly that he would not change his vote, even if, by so doing, he could defeat the election of Mr. Pennington.

Mr. Gilmer—I said no such thing.

Mr. Barksdale—If Mr. Pennington should be elected on this ballot, the gentleman and those who refuse to vote for Mr. McClernand will be responsible for Mr. Pennington's election.

Mr. Spinner, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected to the gentleman's proceeding.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.,) said the result for Mr. Pennington would be the same, no matter for whom the votes not given for him were cast. The result would be the same as if the scattering votes were cast for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) read from the official proceedings to show the solemn contract as laid down by Mr. Burnett, to the effect that if yesterday the House would adjourn, his friends would to-day vote for Speaker, without other delay than a call of the House, to ascertain whether all the Democrats are present; and in this the Democratic side acquiesced.

Mr. Barksdale said he was not violating any agreement in speaking. The vote had already been taken.

The Clerk remarked that Mr. Barksdale had obtained the floor by unanimous consent to make his explanation. He suggested to Mr. Colfax that it was hardly in order to deprive Mr. Barksdale of the floor under these circumstances.

Mr. Barksdale concluded his remarks saying that unless Mr. McClernand's vote was now increased in the manner suggested, Mr. Pennington would be elected, as one gentleman (Briggs) had declared he should, in a certain contingency, vote for him.

Mr. Mallory, of Tennessee, (American,) asked whether he understood Mr. Barksdale to say that Mr. McClernand could be elected by a combination of the Democrats and South American votes.

Mr. Barksdale—I say by such a union Mr. Pennington can be defeated.

Mr. Mallory—You state your opinion. Do you say you know it?

Mr. Barksdale—I say as the vote stands now.

Mr. Mallory—Can the Democrats place Mr. McClernand in a position that he can be elected by South American votes?

Mr. Barksdale—He can be placed in a position to defeat Mr. Pennington.

Mr. Sherman made the point that all this discussion was out of order.

Mr. Hill said that Mr. Keitt had made a favorable show for Mr. Pennington.

Mr. Barksdale—Is he acceptable?

Mr. Hill—No.

Mr. Barksdale said that if Mr. Pennington was elected, a Representative of a slaveholding constituency would be responsible for it. But for the vote of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, Mr. Pennington could not be elected. That gentleman, too, was a member of the American Party.

Mr. Sherman again called Mr. Barksdale to order, and said that if there was power in the House, he should insist on enforcing it.

There was much confusion throughout these proceedings.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, (Dem.,) began to speak.

Mr. Sherman—Does the gentleman propose to change his vote.

Mr. Moore—You have no right to ask that question.

Mr. Sherman—I enter my solemn protest against the gentleman making a speech.

The Clerk—(to Mr. Moore)—Personal explanations cannot be indulged in except by general consent.

Mr. Moore—I don't acknowledge the right of the gentleman to interrupt me.

Mr. Sherman—I insist upon my point. I will not withdraw my objection.

Mr. Moore—The gentleman has no right to be snarling here.

The Clerk said Mr. Sherman had a right to object.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.)—I ask my colleague to withdraw his objection. It will facilitate the ballot.

Mr. Moore—I ask no favor. I will not be indebted to him.

The Clerk said Mr. Moore could assign reasons for changing his vote.

Mr. Sherman, with that understanding, withdrew his objection.

Mr. Moore denied that those who had acted with him had in any degree contributed to the election of a Republican. If others would agree he would sit here till the 4th of March, 1861, before he would let a Republican fill the Speaker's Chair; but he was assured that could not be accomplished. He had the highest possible respect for Mr. McClernand, but differed from him on an important question. From the balloting, as shown here, he denied that his vote with all the scattering ones could in any contingency elect Mr. McClernand. He therefore voted for Mr. Boyce.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, had not voted for the man McClernand, but for the country.

Mr. Florence had been governed by patriotic motives in voting for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Amer.,)—who was one of the Tellers—said, just before the result of the vote was announced: "I rise for the purpose of changing my vote. It will be recollected that a day or two since, I made a statement as to what I might do in a certain contingency. That contingency has now arrived, and it becomes me to state my reasons for the vote I am about to give. The time has come when my vote will elect a Speaker. I have said on several occasions that I could cast my vote for any conservative gentleman like Mr. Pennington or Mr. Corwin whenever I had discharged all the obligations to my own party which I had made. I voted for Mr. Smith, the nominee of my party, and whom I should have been pleased to see placed in the Speaker's chair, until he was no longer a candidate. When Mr. Smith was presented as a candidate for Speaker of this House the Democrats came forward with a magnanimity and generosity hardly if ever equaled and voted for him. In justice to myself and to that party I felt myself bound to return that act of generosity by voting for their candidate, Mr. McClernand. I have done so twice, but it is now evident and proved beyond a doubt that if all the votes of his own and my party were thrown for him he could not be elected. I have now discharged every obligation upon me with faithfulness and consistency, and am now free to act for myself and country, and to fulfil the other statement which I have made, that I could vote for any sound conservative man of any party when my vote would elect, in order that the Government might be relieved. The time has now come when I can do so. Governor Pennington has now 116 votes, and 117 will elect him. I have said, as I stated before, that I could vote for him. For general apparent reasons, I could not vote for the other candidate, Mr. Sherman, and had I done so he could not have been elected. In the vote I am about to give, I desire that it shall be distinctly understood that I do not give up my own party preferences, any more than did the gentlemen of the Democratic Party when they voted for a member of my party, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, and do not indorse all the principle of the gentleman for whom I am about to vote. I am, as I have said from the first, an American, and a member of the National American Union Party; but I give my vote to a gentleman whom I am assured will act fairly and impartially to all sections of the country, that those who are suffering for the want of their just dues may be relieved, that the wheels of government may not stop, and to restore peace and quiet to the country. For three days I have held the organization of this House in my hands. I can no longer, if I would, take that responsibility, but I was determined to do so until I had discharged every honorable obligation I had made. Aware of the responsibility which I assume in so doing, Mr. Clerk, I now withdraw my vote from Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, and cast it for Mr. William Pennington, of New-Jersey. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Douglas stood at the desk, watching Mr. Briggs during the whole of his remarks.

Impatient cries—Proclaim the vote.

Mr. Stanton rose to request, in view of the announcement now about to be made, that there be no demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) wished to say, in justice to Mr. Smith, of N. C., that that gentleman, in declining to give him a pledge as to how he would constitute the Committee of Ways and Means, said at the same time that he would give no pledge to any side. [Cries from the Democratic side: "That is right; nobody on this side asked it."] He merely wished to say, that he did not impugn the gentleman's principles, so far as connected with the protective policy. He understood him to be for incidental protection, but at the time the gentleman did not answer in the positive manner he expected.

The vote was then announced.

Whole number present..........233
Necessary to a choice..........117
Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,)..........117
Mr. McClernand of Illinois, (Dem.)..........85
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.,)..........16

For Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey: Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskins, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Millward, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Scranton, Sherman, Stratton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

For Mr McClernand, of Illinois—Messrs Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Bouligny, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craige of North Carolina, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fauke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maclay, McRae, Millson, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Payton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of Va., Stephenson, Stewart of Md., Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Brabson, Bristow, Etheridge, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Moore of Kentucky, Nelson, Quarles, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Webster.

For Mr. Smith of North Carolina—Messrs. Boteler, Hardeman, Maynard and Vance.

For Mr. Crawford—Messrs. Clopton, Curry, McQueen and Pugh.

For Mr. McQueen—Messrs. Bonham and Miles.

For Mr. Stevenson—Mr. Boyce.

For Mr. Etheridge—Mr Gilmer.

For Mr. Miles—Mr. Keitt.

For Mr. Houston—Mr. McClernard.

For Mr. Boyce—Mr. Moore of Alabama.

The announcement of the result was followed by applause.

The Clerk declared Mr. Pennington elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—Mr. Clerk, I desire to call the attention of this House and of the country to the fact that the Black Republican Speaker—

Shouts of "Order," "Order," from the Republicans.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—I protest against the use of such language.

Mr. Hindman (persistently and in a loud tone)—Black Republican Speaker has been elected by the votes—

The rest of the sentence was drowned in vociferous shouts of "Order."

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Oh, let him proceed.

"No," "No;" "Order," "Order."

Mr. Hindman—Well, then, I desire to be heard on the point of order. Now, what point of order is raised.

Mr. Grow—I will state the point of order. A Speaker has just been elected by the House, and, until he is conducted to the Chair, nothing else is in order, and nothing can be.

The Clerk—The Clerk begs leave to state that this House has just elected a Speaker, and the only thing in order, and the first thing in order, is to conduct him to the Chair. The Clerk has no longer the power to preserve order, and until that is done the House has no presiding officer.

Mr Hindman—I simply desire to say, Mr. Clerk, that the Black Republican——

Vigorous shouts of "Order" from all sides, and cries of "Appoint your Committee."

Mr. Hindman scowled savagely, and then sat down.

The Clerk—Mr. Bocock and Mr. Sherman will please conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

These gentlemen at once entered upon the performance of that duty, and escorted him to the Chair.

The Speaker, amid a quiet that strongly and delightfully contrasted with the excited and disorderly proceedings which previously prevailed, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I return you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me Speaker of this House. Coming here for the first time at the present session to be associated with you as a member, no event could have been more unlooked-for than that I should be called upon to preside over your deliberations, and my friends will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly did not desire it. I am, nevertheless, as conscious of the dignity and importance of this high office as any gentleman can be, but should have been far better pleased had its duties been entrusted to abler and more experienced hands. After witnessing the almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of an organization of this House, I came to the conclusion that any gentleman, of any party, who could command a majority of votes for Speaker, was bound, in deference to the public exigencies, to accept the responsibilities as an act of patriotic duty, whether it was agreeable to his personal feelings or not. As that choice has unexpectedly fallen upon me, I have not hesitated to accept it. In the execution of this high trust my object will be to do my duty with impartiality and justice to all. I shall have great necessity, gentlemen, for your influence in the new position in which I am placed, and I feel entire confidence I shall receive it at your hands. A representative from the State of New-Jersey, upon whose soil so many brilliant achievements were accomplished in the revolutionary war, and whose people have ever been distinguished for their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, I pray to the Great Arbiter of our destinies that I may do no act to impair the integrity of either, but that they, by wise and prudent counsels, peace and order, may yet reign in our midst, and our free institutions be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel I have a national heart, embracing all parts of our blessed Union. Again thanking you for your kindness, I now enter upon the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of that station. [Applause.]

Mr. Phelps, being the oldest consecutive member, administered the oath to the Speaker, by request of the Clerk.

The members were then sworn in by delegations.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine (Rep.,) offered a resolutions, that the rules of the Thirty-fifth Congress be adopted for the government of this and that a Committee of Five, consisting of the Speaker and four others, report from time to time such amendments as they may think proper.

After a running debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phelps here asked leave to introduce a bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency of the Post-office Department.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania (Rep.,) objected.

The Speaker said no legislative business could be transacted until a Clerk was elected.

Mr. Fenton offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inform the Senate of the election of a Speaker, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said before that could be done they must elect a Clerk.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved that John C. Allen, the late Clerk, be declared Clerk of the present Congress, and moved the previous question.

The Speaker said as Mr. Fenton's resolution was pending, he could not entertain the question.

Mr. Grow remarked that under the rules adopted today Mr. Allen would continue till a Clerk was elected.

Mr. Houston—The law says what we shall do.

Mr. Sherman moved that when the House adjourn, it be to Friday.

Mr. Burnett—Let us pass the Post-Office Appropriation bill before we adjourn.

The Speaker announced that Mr. Fenton's resolution was in order.

Various gentlemen on the Democratic side had something to say, and the proceedings generally were disorderly.

Mr Barksdale said that Mr. Fenton's resolution ought to be passed. He appealed to his Democratic friends to withdraw their objections.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the House adjourn until Friday.

Mr. Keitt—(in a tone that could not fail to be heard)—What's your reason for that motion?

Mr. Farnsworth—I'll not give my reason.

Mr. Hill—I want to get gentlemen out of difficulty. What else he said was mingled with cries for order.

Mr. Farnsworth withdrew his motion.

Order at last was partially restored.

Mr. Hill moved that Mr. Allen act as Clerk until one was elected.

Mr. Grow interposed a point of order.

Mr. Clemens hoped that gentlemen would take their seats, and failing to do so, that the Chair would exercise his authority and designate gentlemen by name who were out of order.

The Speaker rapped repeatedly and called the House to order.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Clemens protested against something, but what it was was lost in stentorian cries for order. He subsequently said he was endeavoring to call the House back to a sense of its own dignity. It was a question of gentlemanly courtesy.

Mr. Burnett called Mr. Clemens to order, as a motion was pending to adjourn. Therefore it was not in order to debate or call back the House to its dignity.

A Voice—Dignity! Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. Stevens rose to move that when the House adjourn it be until Friday, when he was called to order from the Democratic side.

The Speaker stated the question.

Cries of "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

The motion to adjourn till Friday was carried by 18 majority.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, wanted the Post-office Deficiency bill passed.

Adjourned.

HISTORY OF THE CONTEST.

THE SCATTERING VOTE—WITHDRAWALS AND SUBSTITUTION OF CANDIDATES.

First Ballot.—On the first ballot, Mr. Grow, (Rep.,) of Pennsylvania, received 43 votes. He then withdrew his name. The scattering vote on this ballot was divided among eleven candidates. Mr. Gilmer, (American,) of North Carolina, received three votes on the first ballot; was dropped after the seventh; came up again on the seventeenth, and received votes on nearly all the subsequent ballots, notwithstanding his definite withdrawal after the eighth.

Tenth Ballot.—On this ballot, Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Am.,) received nine votes.

Eleventh Ballot.—After this ballot, Mr. Bocock withdrew, but his friends continued to cast occasional votes for him.

Thirteenth Ballot.—Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, received the Democratic vote on this and the two following ballots. The scattering vote on the thirteenth ballot was 46.

Fourteenth Ballot.—Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) became a candidate, receiving a small vote on three ballots, and again on the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth.

Sixteenth Ballot.—The scattering vote was 48.

Seventeenth Ballot.—Before this ballot was taken Mr. Boteler withdrew, and nominated Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.) On this ballot, also, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) received 7 votes.

Twenty-first ballot.—Twenty-three candidates received votes on this ballot, Messrs. Sherman, Bocock, Gilmer and Houston leading.

Twenty-second ballot.—Mr. Scott, (Dem.) of California, was put in nomination, receiving 17 votes on this ballot, none on the twenty-third, and 83 on the twenty-fourth. Mr. Maclay, (Dem.) of New-York, received 12 votes on the twenty-second ballot, and the scattering vote was 35.

Twenty-third ballot.—Mr. Maynard, (Dem.) of Tennessee, was now made the Democratic candidate, on nomination of Mr. Brabson, receiving 65 votes, against 105 for Sherman; the rest scattering.

Twenty-fifth Ballot.—Mr. Vallandigham, (Dem.,) of Ohio, was nominated by the Democrats, receiving 12 votes on this ballot, and rising to 60 on the twenty-sixth. He was then dropped.

Twenty-eighth Ballot.—There were seven leading candidates on this ballot, viz: Messrs. Sherman, McClernand, Bocock, Davis, Gilmer, Quarles and Houston; 16 scattering votes were also cast.

Twenty-ninth Ballot.—Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) became the Democratic candidate, on the nomination of Mr. Davis, of Indiana, and centered the vote of that party until the thirty-fourth ballot—his highest vote being 89, and his lowest 75.

An interval of *fourteen days* (Jan. 11 to 25) elapsed between the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth ballots. During that time, several exciting passages occurred in the House. Mr. Askin created a sensation by dropping a pistol from his pocket; Mr. Pennington vainly endeavored to procure the passage of the plurality rule; Mr. Pryor uttered his fulmination against the New-York *Herald*; Mr. Sherman defined his position; Mr. Corwin grew facetious over the troubles of the House; Mr. Etheridge's resolution to stop the talking and vote at least three times *per diem* was adopted.

Thirty-fifth Ballot.—The American vote was united on Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, in whose favor the tide ran strongly until the thirty-ninth ballot, when, but for the change of several votes, he would have been elected.

Thirty-ninth Ballot.—This ballot, cast on Friday, Jan. 27, produced the greatest excitement in the House. Mr. Smith gained, but subsequently lost, the votes necessary to elect. The whole number cast was 228. Mr. Smith received 115 votes, but before the result was announced, three members changed, viz.: Messrs. McPherson, Morris and Stanton, (all of Pennsylvania,) who withdrew from Mr. Smith, and voted for Mr. Corwin; thus reducing Mr. Smith's vote to 112—three less than the requisite number. The vote, as finally announced, stood as follows: Smith, 112; Sherman, 106; Corwin, 4; scattering, 6. Necessary to a choice, 115. The House then adjourned over to Monday. Before it again met, a Republican Caucus was held, at which it was resolved to concentrate the Republican vote on Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey; Mr. Sherman announcing his intention to withdraw.

Fortieth Ballot.—On Monday, Mr. Sherman rose in his place, and formally withdrew his name. Mr. Pennington was then nominated in his place. The Democrats and Southern Americans continued to vote for Mr. Smith. The vote on this and the two succeeding ballots, stood 115 for Pennington to 113 for Smith.

Forty-third Ballot.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, the programme again changed. Mr. Smith withdrew, and Mr. McClernand was nominated in his place. Only one ballot was taken this day, resulting in 116 votes for Pennington and 91 for McClernand; 26 scattering.

Forty-fourth and Last Ballot.—The fatal and final ballot took place yesterday, Feb. 1. Mr. Briggs, of New-York, voted for Mr. Pennington, giving that gentleman 117, the number necessary to elect. Mr. Pennington was at once conducted to the Chair, duly sworn in, and so ended this remarkable and exciting contest.

SUMMARY OF THE SEVERAL BALLOTS.

Ballots.	Sherman, Rep.	Bocock, Dem.	Barksdale, Dem.	Boteler, Am.	Gilmer, Am.
1	66	86	—	14	3
2	107	88	—	—	22
3	110	88	—	—	20
4	108	86	—	—	22
5	110	85	—	—	22
6	110	85	—	—	18
7	96	86	—	—	36
8	111	83	—	25	—
9	111	85	—	23	—
10	111	84	—	15	—
11	112	85	—	21	—
12	112	19	—	29	—
13	110	12	20	31	—
14	111	—	15	39	—
15	110	—	10	43	—
16	109	—	—	38	—
			Millson, D.		
17	106	—	96	—	6
18	95	—	79	—	36
19	108	—	69	—	21
20	103	10	27	—	19
			Houston, D.		
21	100	20	17	—	17
				Scott, D.	
22	101	14	15	17	14
			Maynard, D.		
23	105	—	65	—	—
24	102	—	—	83	14
			McClernand, D.	Vallandigham, D.	
25	101	—	33	12	14
26	104	—	—	60	7
			Davis, D.	Nelson, Am.	
27	103	56	6	8	—
			McClernand, D.		
28	109	32	37	—	4
			Hamilton, D.		
29	103	—	89	—	14
30	105	—	88	—	22
31	105	—	88	—	19
32	105	—	88	—	18
33	108	—	81	—	19
34	106	—	75	—	25
			Smith, Am.		
35	105	51	26	—	—
				Davis, D.	
36	109	58	37	5	—
37	110	55	36	7	—
38	109	51	33	7	4
39	106	—	112	—	—
	Pennington, R.				
40	115	—	113	—	—
41	115	—	113	—	—
42	115	—	113	—	—
			McClernand, D.		
43	116	—	91	—	—
44	117	—	85	—	—

PENNINGTON REJOICINGS.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The election of Mr. Pennington was received here, to-day, with very general satisfaction. This evening the *Murcury* office is illuminated, bonfires are blazing in the streets, and 118 guns are being fired in honor of the event. The Governor's political friends are passing compliments freely. Mr. Pennington is a popular man at home.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

One hundred and seventeen guns will be fired here to-morrow under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Alleghany County Republican Club, in honor of the election of Gov. Pennington to the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

Call for the Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to choose Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others who are willing to coöperate with them in support of the candidates which shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration, to Federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States, to the opening of the African slave trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens, and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party; to resist the majority principle as established in this Government, even at the expense of its existence—are invited to send from each Assembly District two Delegates to represent them in said State Convention.

JAMES KELLY,
B. F. MANIERRE,
J. W. NYE,
DEMAS STRONG,
E. M. MADDEN,
F. W. LORD,
J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
C. J. BEALE,
C. R. RICHARDS,
T. K. HORTON,
EDWARD DODD,
W. A. DART,
J. WILKINSON,
HENRY FITZHUGH,
S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. SMYTH,
G. J. J. BARBER,
H. C. GOODWIN,
S. C. CUYLER,
R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
S. H. WELLS,
E. R. REYNOLDS,
E. G. SPAULDING,
WM. BRISTOL,
Republican State Committee.

Another Death on the Hudson River Railroad.—A German named Fisher was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, at Low Point station, Fishkill, Monday afternoon. He was struck by the locomotive while crossing the track, and his body severed completely in two. Fisher was discharged from the Poughkeepsie jail the same morning, after a ten days' confinement for vagrancy.

THE PENDING ISSUE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the communication I last addressed to you, I have received a letter dissenting from some of my remarks, and which, though anonymous, was written in a spirit of frankness and sincerity, which induces me to make a reply.

My reply shall be as brief as possible, that I may not task my physical strength. The writer sets out with the modern idea which has become so general, that Slavery is a sin in itself, and is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel. If the latter was the case, it is somewhat singular that Slavery should not be set aside and repudiated by the Gospel, which is not so.

The doctrine that Slavery is a sin in itself, may need some remark. Civilians sometimes divide criminal offences into two kinds, *malum in se*, and *malum prohibitum*. The latter kind of offence is not obvious at once, and is lawful until prohibited. Experience may show in the course of events, that it is productive of evil, and therefore the Legislature will prohibit it by law, and when thus prohibited it becomes unlawful. But man as a moral agent has implanted in his breast a moral sense, or conscience, which points out to him as an obvious dictate of morality that certain offences are wrong in themselves. In the order of Providence man is so constituted, that he has not to wait for the ordinary process of legislation, in all cases, to point out his duty, but he sees that many offences are against the plain dictates of morality, and of course are sinful. In order to constitute the sinful nature or character of the act, the following elements are essential: In the first place, it must be repugnant to the dictates of conscience, or to the moral law implanted in the breast of man; in the next place, it must be obvious, or directly and apparently repugnant. If it is not obvious, and experience is required to demonstrate its evil consequences, it then belongs to the other class of offences—it then becomes the subject of legislation. It is found not to work well, and is regulated or prohibited from time to time by legislative enactment. This class of cases is by far the most common, and shows that man must rely on his intellectual faculties in a great measure for avoiding evil and choosing the good. It shows that his intellect is the predominant feature of his character, and that intellect must be exerted in order to regulate his conduct; and that he is not left to the guidance of his instincts mainly, like the inferior animals, in whom intellect does not predominate.

This view of the subject will serve to guide us in determining the question of the sinful nature of Slavery. Take the case of murder, for instance—it is so obviously repugnant to our moral instincts as to be at once abhorrent to our nature, and will be marked by moral reprobation in every sound and well-constituted mind. Is it so with the case of Slavery? Slavery may be called a social relation between the master and the servant. The former has power to control his actions, and to receive the profits of his industry. On the other hand, he has certain duties to perform: he is bound to protect him and maintain him, as well in infirmity as in health. The slave generally belongs to an inferior order of the race, and, to be of any use in society, he must be in a state of pupilage. The purpose of this domestic institution is in law good and useful, and, when the reciprocal rights and duties of the master and the slave are properly performed, it is productive of beneficial results. Here, then, we have a domestic institution whose purpose is lawful, and is productive of practical benefits. In what does the sin of Slavery consist? The regular working of the system is essentially good, and has no evil in it, and the conclusion is irresistible that it is not sinful.

But it is said that this domestic institution, in some of its qualities and incidents, is highly objectionable,—that the master has too much power over the slave, and in the hands of a bad man it is liable to be abused. We may admit all this for the purposes of this argument, and all the objections that are raised against it. The question still recurs, if the purpose for which the institution is established is good and useful, does the objection apply to some of its qualities which are not abused in reality, but which are used for wise and lawful purposes? and if the owner performs all his duties to his bondmen, is that owner committing a sin because he enters into that relationship and performs those duties? This is an important question, and deserves consideration. Take the case of the marital relation: that relation, as it exists at common law, is held by some to be objectionable; the husband, it is said, has too much power, and that power is liable to be abused. Suppose a man enters into the marital relation, and performs all its duties in an exemplary manner, is he in the daily habit of committing a sin, because he enters into that relation which has some objectionable features; and if he happen to be a pious man, should he be excluded from the communion-table on that account? I think no clergyman at the North, however ultra may be his piety, would maintain that position. An institution may have some objections, and they may be serious ones, but if a community where they exist is generally prosperous and peaceable, there can be no serious objection to it, however defective it may be in theory. In the earlier periods of the Roman law, and in the best and purest days of the Republic, it was thought that the parent had too much authority over the child, but there was no serious and practical objection to it. The children were exemplary in all the duties of parental affection. This institution, which is so all-pervading in the relations of life, has not produced practically bad effects as a general rule. When a gentleman of the North visits the Southern States, he finds them in the main hospitable and generous, and he returns to his home better pleased than when he first went among them.

An institution which produces such fruits, may lawfully be entered into without the danger of committing sin.

There is one other feature of the subject which I would present. They have long had a Gospel ministry at the South. Their clergy are always understood to be highly exemplary, disinterested and worthy characters. They preach the Gospel in the spirit of the Gospel. Now these men who have lived among these domestic institutions, preached to the owners of these slaves, and have held forth to them the character of genuine piety, without any warning to the slaves to rebel against their masters, and without holding forth any objections to this domestic institution—have they been, by such acts, in the daily habit of commiting sin? Again, the leaders of our American Revolution, in the Southern States, whose breasts glowed with the warmest patriotism, and who performed all the duties of honorable warfare, were they guilty of sin in owning and using slaves? I will select one instance. The chieftain, who was the leader of our American Revolution, who was perhaps as distinguished for sagacity and unbending probity as any man who ever lived, was the owner of slaves. During the whole of that eventful period was he in the daily habit of committing sin, and ought he to have been excluded from the communion-table? No person, I think, would have entertained such an idea before he became imbued with a spirit of fanaticism.

This distinction which I have drawn has its importance, and is attended with important consequences. If the Abolitionists are right, they are justified in having nothing to do with it, no matter what may be its practical benefits. "Touch not, handle not" should be their motto; but if they are not right, then it is to be dealt with as a question of policy, and may be improved. I have seen a volume of reports on Slavery questions, which were in the main correct and valuable, and which guarded the interest of the slave. A Hamilton or a Clay, who possesses the true constructive principle of statesmanship would devise a plan, if necessary, for the amendment of the law from time to time, as the exigency of the case might require. He might take those reports as a basis to improve upon; and so the Abolitionists ought to have done, if they had consulted the real good of the Southern community. But the spirit of fanaticism has no such good in view; but when they have an object to carry, they indulge in the spirit of malignity. They belong to the class of Simon Pure; they do not attain any practical object of benevolence. They laid down ultra principles in regard to Slavery, and pointed out defects without any purpose of amendment. Their object was to traduce and calumniate the South; to set up the slave against the master; to destroy all productive industry, and to involve the whole country in a scene of confusion and disaster. They have in the whole course of their conduct presented no one remedy for the benefit of Southern interest, or even for the blacks, when they have come to the North, and set them free. Accordingly, the colored race have felt the blighting effects of Abolition protection. When they had freed the slave they considered their work as done, and he was left without support or relief. I have lately seen a pamphlet issued by a colored man, who, as far as I can judge by his production, is intelligent and reputable, who puts forth in strong terms the wants of the colored race in these particulars. He is making an effort to obtain a tract of land in Liberia, and to divide it into small portions, for the establishment of farms, to promote agricultural industry among the colored people of the North. I do not speak of the practicability or impracticability of the plan, but it is an argument for the purpose of showing that the Abolitionists have no real practical regard for the race, after they have freed them and injured the South,—and their object only is to indulge in malignity, which is the true quality of fanaticism.

Party spirit, as is usual in this country, has been invoked in its cause. There is a difference of opinion about the effects of party excitement. Some persons think it is the bane of Republics, especially those deeply versed in history; others, again, according to the modern opinion, suppose that it gives life and spirit to Republican Governments, and keeps a watch on their true interests. If it be a great good, we are in a fair way to have enough of it. There is hardly a public object to be obtained without a party is raised under a new name. Men of mediocre talents, by becoming the leaders of a party, become objects of notoriety, and from small men, they swell to a vast magnitude. It seems, however, to be agreed on all hands, that a party ought not to be raised unless to support a principle, or unless it had some important object in view.

When the Republican Party was organized it was to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories then to be formed, but that object has ceased. Slavery is not to be extended, and there is no danger now of its extension in any Territory. Public opinion has become well-established, and there is no danger of its extension to Agricultural pursuits. A mere temporary party established for a temporary purpose, should cease when that purpose is once satisfied. Not so with the Republican Party. Its leaders have repeatedly announced the opinion that there should be a perpetual contest between the North and the South, so long as an inch of ground is devoted to Slavery. This announcement of their opinion indicates their wish in no equivocal terms. Under the circumstances it indicates that the wish is father to the thought, and in this case it is the wish to perpetuate a sectional division between the North and the South, and was so understood by the subordinates of the party.

Thus the spirit of fanaticism is to be blended with the spirit of party, and will be paralleled only by the worst days of that fanatical bigot, Phillip the Second of Spain. We could hardly believe that in these days, and in this country, men could be found of such extravagant ambition, or such wild fanaticism, as to establish a party for a purpose so infernal, divide the country into sections of North and South and to light up the torch of discord and civil war, and more especially, too, when the eloquence of an Everett has set forth repeatedly in glowing colors the farewell opinion of the Father of his Country on that subject. If such a party should prevail, the horrors of civil war would inevitably rage, and blaze from one end of the country to the other. I am aware that that party cry, *no danger*; that cry is the shibboleth of the party. Mean spirits who feel no resentment for injuries, short of bodily infliction, may think they see no danger, but there is danger when high and lofty spirits are goaded on from day to day, and year to year by contumelies and reproaches, and their wives and daughters are exposed to the most incendiary documents and their servants are led to disobedience and contempt for their masters. This is sufficient cause for the apprehension of danger, but a brighter ray of hope has streamed along the horizon. Union meetings have arisen all over the Northern and middle section of the country, and have spoken in a voice of thunder. They are the beacon fires which have lighted up the patriotic spirit amidst the surrounding gloom. The same party who have cried no danger, have endeavored to decry the purpose of these Union meetings, and say they have been actuated by the sordid spirit of gain. The deep and enthusiastic voice of the audience who have attended those meetings has shown a lively spirit of patriotic enthusiasm. It is true that if their purpose should fail, all would be ruined, and the surface of the country would exhibit at once the blighting effects of the lepers. And I have yet to learn that a highly-spirited and patriotic people may not prevent such destruction of their interests, without being taunted with a sordid spirit of gain. They might as well taunt the American people of the Revolution, for resisting on principle the burdens which were laid upon them by the mother country.

We here see the causes which have induced us to hope from the sympathizing efforts of the Northern sections of the country. Yes, if there really is no danger, it has been averted by the sympathy and fraternal feeling of these Union meetings, and the standard of fanaticism has been prevented from being raised over the ruins of our country.

G. Wood.

THE CRISIS AND ITS TREATMENT.

LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNER.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Aiming at the utmost brevity, these remarks will be confined to a short notice of *the national danger, its cause, and the remedy.*

The present peril of the Union is both real and great. The Governor of Virginia, in his recent message, declares that disunion will be the immediate result of an election of President by the Republican party. This declaration is the more significant—the more to be heeded, on account of the man from whom it comes. He is no intemperate fire-eater; but one who, in a long political career, has earned reputation for temperate, considerate conservatism. Such a man would not make the declaration, unless well convinced that it fairly represented the will of a large majority of the people of Virginia. The Governors of most of the cotton States have used similar language, which has been responded to by their Legislatures in terms equally strong. The only difference in the language used by the Democratic Senators and representatives of the Southern States has been, that whilst some of them point to the election of a Republican as only the precursor of immediate secession, the others say that the South will forcibly resist the inauguration of a Republican President.

With all these declarations before us, it would be the extreme of folly not to believe that the Democratic leaders, who have the political control of Virginia and the nine cotton States, do intend by concerted action to accomplish at least the peaceable secession of those ten States, if the Republican Party succeeds in the election. With this belief, accompanied with the inference of a full conviction among themselves of their power to accomplish what they threaten, we must inquire as to the probable occurrence of the event, the happening of which they make the only contingency between us and national destruction.

The results of the more recent elections all tend to prove that California and Oregon are the only Free States upon which the Democracy can rely with any degree of certainty. The consequence is, that from any calculation based upon apparent or manifested strength of parties, the Republican candidate must be elected. The interposition of a third candidate will not prevent that result.

The disastrous result to conservatism in running Mr. Fillmore, under much more favorable auspices, will probably deter from even a serious repetition of the effort. The truth is, that no material defection from political parties can be expected in the heat of a pending contest like the present. Men will stand by their colors whilst the battle rages, whatever may be their secret inclination or determination to do after the battle is over. But for this, there would be much chance of a permanent split in the Democratic Party at the Charleston Convention. It will be avoided by a mere reaffirmance of the Cincinnati platform, ignoring all disputes as to its true construction. Should such a split take place, and be followed by a disbanding of the Northern wing of the party, then indeed a combination could be made upon a candidate with nothing but the Constitution for a platform, that would carry every Free State west of New-England, and with fair prospect of carrying five Slave States. But the force and perfection of their party discipline is too great for that. The chance of such a result is not worth being brought into any calculation.

Little aid to the Democracy from Northern conservatives can be expected. Their natural propensity will be to neutrality; and if overcome, it will be most apt to be by that other natural propensity, sectional sympathy in a contest which has become so purely sectional. In aid of this sectional sympathy there is their strong repugnance to the Democracy, with whom they have been warring without intermission for thirty years. All of them ascribe the critical condition of national affairs to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for which the Democracy is wholly responsible. They believe that the Democracy is much under the influence, if not the control, of disunion leaders, who have been long covertly working for disunion as a paramount object. It matters not how unfounded or unjust such a belief may be, for the fact is, that it is entertained by many Northern conservatives, and must have strong influence. Then, in addition, there are these reckless threats of disunion, made, as many of them believe, for the purpose of influencing the election at the North. A Southern man can only judge the probable effect of such threats by reversing positions, and reflecting what would be the effect of such a threat by Northern States in the event of the election of a Southern Democrat to the Presidency. Of the three or four hundred thousand Southern Opposition voters, there are probably not a thousand who, under the influence of such a threat, would not vote for a Southern Democrat, notwithstanding their bitter repugnance to the politics of the Democracy. Judging that such threats will have similar effect on Northern men, there is little room for any rational opinion other than that the Republican Party will elect its candidate. That candidate, too, is almost certain to be a Northern man, for the very purpose of avoiding the imputation of having been deterred by and succumbing to Southern threats.

Assuming the election of a Republican, the question then is, will disunion follow? Perhaps not immediately. Certainly not immediately, if there be any general consultation among all the Slave States. The probable result of such consultation would be to wait for what they call an *overt act*. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Delaware would be so firmly opposed to disunion that their earnest remonstrances might induce the others to pause. It would, however, be only a pause, a mere postponement of the evil. If the Republican President is compelled to administer the Government, as he probably will, without the aid of a single Southerner of high character and standing in the Cabinet, the Union will almost certainly be dissolved. The five border Slave States, so far from being able to prevent the other ten from leaving the Union, will be much more apt to be dragged out themselves. It must be remembered that there are in the South a large number of intelligent, influential men who have convinced themselves that disunion would greatly promote the interests of their States. They have been industriously and perseveringly working for the accomplishment of that end for twenty or thirty years. They will take good care that the difficulty between the sections shall be left to no peaceable solution. They will provoke in every way a bloody collision with the Federal authorities. What will be the effect of such collision on any large scale with the excitable people of Kentucky and Tennessee, no one can certainly foreknow. Their young men have a strong proclivity for pitching into any sort of fight that may happen to be going on, and it is very doubtful whether their older men would have sufficient influence to restrain them. There may be gasconade and the hope of influencing the election at the North, with some of those who have joined in uttering these threats, but those who are in earnest will hold them bound thereby, and urge action as necessary to Southern honor, and to prevent the whole South from falling into contempt.

No satisfactory or reliable view can be had of the crisis without taking disunion as a proximate danger. The election of the Democratic candidate even would be but a postponement, not a permanent removal of that danger. A protracted sectional strife, whilst one of the parties is principally under the guidance of disunionists, must have disunion for its result, and that too at no distant day. The only solution of the difficulty would be found in the voluntary disbanding of both the Democratic and Republican parties; for so long as one of them remains in battle array the other will be sure to do the same. Every one knows how idle it would be to hope for such a solution as that. There is no hope unless the nation can be drawn from the grasp of those two parties. To accomplish that, there is but one mode, and that is by an amendment of the Constitution to prevent the election of next Fall, with all its hazards, from taking place.

In attempting a remedy we must first find out the cause of the disease. The seat and cause of the present disease of our national body politic cannot be better delineated than in the following resolution recently adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, all the evils growing out of the intense Slavery agitation—all the discord, alienation and bitter hatred now growing and extending between North and South, are the legitimate fruit, not of any necessary and "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor, but of a conflict between rival aspirants in the race of ambition, North and South, urged on by an inordinate greed of official power and plunder; a conflict that can only be repressed by a powerful and successful effort of the friends of the Union to rouse the people to a conviction of the reality and magnitude of the impending dangers to its existence.

There are few men of intelligence, not actively and prominently engaged in party politics, who will not readily yield their assent to the perfect truth of the important proposition enunciated in this resolution. It has been the strife of politicians for the Presidency, and that alone, which has brought the nation into its present perilous condition. They have succeeded, by their arts and management, in playing upon that human foible, sectional jealousy; in arraying more than two-thirds of the nation into one or the other of their two parties, in what has become a purely sectional strife, having a mere abstraction for the ostensible object of contest. There is no foreign slave territory to be acquired by means to which the nation is at all likely to consent, and there is not a foot of our own territory now free upon which Slavery could be established, even though the Government were to offer a premium of two hundred dollars a head for every slave carried there. Then there is no need to fear the slave propaganda, nor need for a party to keep it in check. The whole platform of the Republican Party is *functus officio*, and by its unanimous vote on the Crittenden amendment of the Kansas bill there is no just reason to fear that the party means to adopt the non-admission of any more Slave States as part of its platform, and it having repudiated again and again, in all forms, the idea of aggression upon Slavery within the States, there can be no fear of its action, or need for another party to keep it in check. The whole matter pretended to be in contest between the two parties is brought down to a mere abstraction, of no practical bearing or important influence upon the interests of any section of the Union.

There is, therefore, no reason why the nation should not obtain peace and restoration to that harmony so essential to its prosperity, if not indispensable to its very preservation, by withdrawing from their scramble the *real matter* of contest between them.

Let us, then, immediately have an amendment of the Constitution, to supersede the hazardous Presidential election of next Fall, and for permanent security against the recurrence of another like peril, to place the Presidency out of the reach of party combinations.

To this end let us obtain signatures from all men of all parties not actively engaged in this party contest, instructing Congress to obtain such an amendment to the mode of electing our Presidents, provided it be done without infringement upon the great cardinal principle of a Republic, which recognizes the sovereignty of the people over their own Government. That this can be done, we have the published opinions of some among the dead of the wisest men the nation has ever produced, and the unpublished opinions of some of the most enlightened and experienced among those now living. Put Congress upon the task, set the inventive talent of the nation to work, and the true best plan for accomplishing this object will soon be discovered. Present Congress with the memorials of half a million of intelligent men from every quarter of the country, without regard to their present party ties, and our politicians will feel compelled to lay down their arms to give peace, permanent peace, from their ever-recurring, never-ceasing, pernicious and perilous scrambles for the office of President. The national peril is greater; the need of help from every citizen is greater than if we were threatened with invasion from a powerful foreign enemy. Will not every patriot lend his active aid to the accomplishment of so great a work? The success in getting rid of the next election requires speedy action. Success in obtaining signatures in any one city, will encourage coöperation and awaken the active industry which is alone necessary for obtaining them in every city, town, and village in the nation.

The following is a brief sketch of a plan for obtaining our Presidents without the intervention of political parties, which has had the benefit of much intelligent scrutiny. Let the people of each State elect two or more electors, in proportion to population, so as to constitute in all a college of about fifty members, upon the basis of our present population. The electors to be arranged in the alphabetical order of their names, and then divided in that order into four, five or six classes. The members of each class to select an elector from that next succeeding it, except the last, which shall make its selection from the first class. From the four, five or six electors thus put in nomination, the college to designate a President by some plan depending mainly on lot.

This plan is presented not as the best or only true one, but merely as a specimen of the facility with which a competent President can be obtained, without having the office within the reach of party combinations, and without violation to any principle of Republican Government.

The time is deemed propitious for obtaining from the patriotism of our politicians such an inestimable boon to our country, provided they can be made to know that such an amendment will be acceptable to the nation. They must all feel great uncertainty as to the result of the next election; that party conflicts have already been carried vastly too far, and if not stopped, that their further progress must be accompanied with the gravest peril to the nation.

Respectfully, S. S. NICHOLAS.

THE PRETENDED OUTRAGE IN GEORGIA.

THE TRUTH IN REGARD TO THE CRANGALE CASE.

The following clear and temperate letter in regard to the much-exaggerated case of Mr. Crangale's calamities in Georgia, has been received by a gentleman in this City, who has handed it to us for publication.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

Dear Sir: At the request of my father, Mr. Henry H. Cumming, I acknowledge for him the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and write to correct what there is erroneous in the account given in the New-York *Tribune* of a recent transaction in this town.

In the first place, Mr. Crangale was not arrested by a "Vigilance Committee," or even at the instigation of any individual avowing himself the agent of such an association. The facts of the case, as they were elicited by the direct and cross-examination of the witnesses, are simply these: Crangale, a foolish, conceited fellow, and drunk, withal, at the time of the alleged commission of the offence for which he was arrested, was talking to a promiscuous crowd in the barroom of his hotel, when Mr. John Neely, one of his auditors, imagined that his speech was seditious, and in a state of some excitement, according to his own testimony, proposed to another young man in the crowd to send for some member of the "Vigilant Committee," and, in the language of the proposal, "hoist the suspected Abolitionist." The young man to whom this proposal was made counseled a different course, viz.: that Crangale should be arrested by the officers of the law, and his offence inquired of in due course of law. This suggestion prevailed; and certain officers of the city, on the complaint of Neely, made the arrest, and, as is not unusual with us, committed the offender to jail till he could be brought before a magistrate. If there were any "Vigilants" among those who followed the officers from the public room of the hotel to Crangale's apartments, where the arrest was made, and if they there assisted the officers, (where, by the way, no assistance was needed,) they did not appear in any other character than that of mere followers.

These are all the material circumstances connected with the transactions at the hotel, and if there was any threat to hang the prisoner at the lamp-post in front of the United States Hotel, it must have been conveyed, in Mr. Neely's somewhat indefinite proposal to "hoist him," or it escaped the attention of every witness examined in the case.

As stated in the *Tribune*, the warrant upon which Crangale was brought before the magistrates, was issued upon the affidavit of the Mayor of Augusta. Why he was not prepared with his own testimony or that of witnesses to show how and why "he had reason to believe, and verily did believe, that said James Crangale had attempted to incite a revolt," has not yet, as far as I am informed, been explained. When upon this affidavit he was brought before the magistrates, it was not from the actual or constructive "custody of the Vigilant Committee," but from the county jail, where he had been lodged for safe-keeping. At the trial all the five witnesses, of whom one was a stranger, another a Pennsylvanian, two others Irishmen, and the fifth the son of an Irishman and not a Georgian by birth, testified to a long, foolish, crack-brained harangue made by Crangale in their presence and in that of many others, and all, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Neely, pronounced Crangale crazy or a natural fool.

His counsel did propose to waive the preliminary examination, and stated, as his reason for doing so, that he understood threats had been made against Crangale, and that he might prefer to remain under the protection of the law rather than go forth into a community where his folly might have excited against him some men as foolish as himself. His counsel did also denounce every "Vigilant Committee" whose object was to be anything more than vigilant.

I have omitted to say, that, upon his cross-examination, the witness, Hughes, at the instance of Crangale himself, was asked whether he had been informed by Andrew Gray that Crangale was an Abolitionist, and he answered in the negative. Mr. Neely, too, when asked whether he had acted at the instance of the "Vigilant Committee," denied his connection with any such association, on that or any other occasion.

Of course, upon such evidence the accused was discharged from the complaint. But, in order that the prosecutors of persons who have, by their own imprudence or folly, given reasonable grounds for their arrest, may not suffer for their very proper diligence, the Penal Code of Georgia (see Cobb's Digest, page 644, section 10) has provided that, in all cases, "the Justices of the Peace may discharge the party with costs, or direct the costs to be paid by the prosecutor." In the exercise of this discretion, which the law gave them, the Justices, on the non-payment of the costs by Mr. Crangale, committed him to jail. The next evening, Mr. Crangale having requested an interview with my father, he sent me, and not "his son Alfred," (who is and has been for some time with his regiment in Utah,) to pay the cost, and have Mr. Crangle discharged. This I did. He then consulted me as to the chances of his getting employment in this place. I frankly told him that, after the egregious folly he had manifested at and before the trial, it would be a waste of time to stay here a moment for such a purpose. It seems he considered the advice reasonable; he went away immediately, and appeared soon after in New-York, as the historian of his adventures in the South country.

As to matters outside of the record, touching Mr. Crangale's connection with the firm of Gray & Turley, who are his compatriots, I know nothing, except from statements made to me by Mr. Crangale, and they are substantially the same as those in the *Tribune*. Whether Mr. Crangale was subjected to rudeness and insult by the subordinate City officers, neither my father nor myself can affirm or deny. Nor are we better prepared to give any information as to the extra-judicial conduct of Mr. Olin, who is a native of Vermont, a member of the Richmond Bar, and a man of education.

I shall submit this letter to my father before it is transmitted to you, and he may add a postscript to it.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. B. CUMMING.

P. S.—My son has correctly stated the material facts connected with Mr. Crangle's recent troubles in this place, but I deem it expedient to mention some other details. Allow me to clear a space for my statement, by removing some of the confused and irrelevant matter Mr. Crangale has thrown in the way.

I never heard of this man until after his irregular arrest. I know nothing of his business relations with his countrymen, Messrs. Gray & Turley, nor of his alleged interviews with Officer Ford and Justice Olin. I saw Mr. Crangale for the first time in the public prison, to which he said, and *then* doubtless believed, as *did* most others, (including I think, Mayor Blodget,) he had been carried, by certain police officers, at the instance of some member or members of a "Vigilant Committee." He seemed much alarmed, and said many things which excited my pity, but nothing which impressed me very favorably as to his sense or character; but he was a friendless stranger, entitled to protection. He had acted very foolishly, but, I thought, he had been badly treated, not merely by a single individual, but, as was then supposed, by a formidable secret association, and I was glad to have an opportunity of discharging the double duty of protecting, as far as I could, a helpless man, and publicly denouncing the wrong-doers. Mr. Crangale had not then been arrested in due form, but I had seen the affidavit of Mr. Blodget, (of which I send you a copy,) and the warrant issued upon it, and had been informed that the formal arrest would be made and the prisoner brought up for examination at 11 o'clock next morning. At the appointed time and place I met the Court, (composed of Justices Olin and Picquet) the prisoner and the witnesses. The individual upon whose deposition the arrest was made did not appear before the magistrates. I have heard no reason assigned for his non-appearance. The examination was conducted with perfect regularity—neither the prisoner nor his counsel had any reason to complain of any part of it. The case made out by the evidence was simply that of a few loungers gathered, at a late hour of the night, round a hotel fire, in or near the bar-room, amusing themselves with the extravagant folly of a conceited, loquacious, and *then* (according to the testimony) *drunken* man, who, somewhat after the manner of "the Admirable Crichton," was ready to dispute with any comer "*de omni sisbili et quolibet ente.*" He proposed to deliver a public lecture on any named subject, taking either side of any question, and, on either, logically establishing his propositions. Some of the company having jestingly talked of making arrangements for a lecture, the next thing in order was to select a subject. On this point he was entirely indifferent, saying ask me *any question upon any subject*—my answer to it shall be in the form of a lecture. No one suggesting any topic—he continued, "Ask me any question you please; for instance, Why I am an Abolitionist?" That question was asked, to which he responded in substance, that he would fully answer it at the proper time and place—meaning, I suppose, if meaning anything, at the time and place of his public lecture. It seems that this part of Mr. Crangale's discourse attracted the attention of the young man most prominent in procuring his arrest. This youth, the son of a highly respectable father, was subsequently—I infer from his manner before the Court—deeply mortified at the step he had so hastily taken. He is young; the hour was late; he was in the wrong place for such an hour, and probably did not fully apprehend the drift of the idle talk of which he had heard only a part.

I have said that neither Mr. Crangale nor his counsel had any reason to complain of the mode of conducting the examination before the magistrates. This I repeat; but to prevent all misunderstanding, I say distinctly that I did not and could not approve that part of their judgment which threw the costs on the accused. The law, as stated in my son's letter, gives them, and with good reason, authority to exercise their discretion as to costs, in all examinations before them touching any criminal matter. What they did was lawfully done, and as I was (for the time) a subordinate officer of the Court, I could but acquiesce. As a citizen, I did not approve of their decision in this matter. I thought then and still think that the costs ought not to have been thrown on the defendant, notwithstanding his folly and the trouble it had given others, as well as himself, for I verily think that the folly of the prosecution was, under the circumstances, a little worse than that of the accused.

I might, perhaps, stop here and entitle myself to your thanks for withholding what further I may impose on your patience, but I deem it proper to notice some of the misstatements in the article in the *Tribune.*

1. While it is true that, apprehensive (perhaps needlessly apprehensive) of some disorder in the crowd, I did propose that the preliminary examination should be dispensed with, and the accused committed for trial in the Superior Court, it is not true that I gave as a reason that the (then) "*present trial was held in fact by the Vigilance Committee*," or that "they would hang the accused then and there if the slightest suspicion attached to him."

2. In the article referred to it is said of the witnesses there named, that "their evidence was only hearsay." Having, through my son, said that one of the presiding Justices was an educated lawyer, and stated above that nothing had occurred during the trial of which I, as counsel, could complain, it can hardly be necessary for me to add that this statement is wholly inaccurate.

3. In relation to the rejection of part of the testimony of the witness, Hughes, I remark: First, That his statement touching the sayings of Andrew Gray, was precisely the opposite of what is set forth in the *Tribune*; and, secondly, that it was ruled out on no such absurd ground as that therein stated, but on another and quite a sufficient one, perfectly obvious to all who are familiar with judicial proceedings. If the informant of the *Tribune* meant only to say that *he thinks* the ground for ruling out this evidence was such as he states, I have only to say that he is in this as in several other things, greatly mistaken. If he meant to say, as his language seems to indicate, that the Court actually assigned that *or any such ground as that* for ruling as they did, I pronounce the statement *utterly false.*

4. While it is true that I did denounce, as I ever shall denounce, all self-constituted Vigilance Committees, of whomsoever composed, who unlawfully—may we not say treasonably—arrogate to themselves and attempt to exercise all the powers of the State, legislative, judicial and executive, I never did impute, and never could have honestly imputed to any Vigilance Committee of which I have ever heard the base motives which the *Tribune's* informant says that I did. Those who form such Vigilance Committees as I denounced, have sins enough to answer for without this new one laid to their charge by Mr. Crangale.

But I have said enough to satisfy your curiosity touching the facts of Mr. Crangale's case, and I fear quite enough to exhaust your patience.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY H. CUMMING.

SOUTHERN EMANCIPATION.

DEFECTIVE AND INADEQUATE SCHEMES FOR EXTINGUISHING SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of the 27th January, over the signature of "Raleigh," attracted my attention. He offers a plan by which those Southern States who desire it may be rid of their slaves. The plan, I may say, is excellent, if it would only work. This fundamental error underlies the whole plan, viz.: "That every intelligent, right-meaning man in every State where Slavery exists believes the institution to be productive of evil." This idea is totally wrong. The South, or any part of it, is not willing to adopt "Raleigh's," or any other possible "plan," tending to deprive them of their slaves. I am a Southerner by birth and education, and probably am quite as well "acquainted with the real heart of the South" as "Raleigh," and unless he lays down the broad principle that to have ever seen a slave "degrades" an Anglo-American so low intellectually that he is not competent to form an opinion, and so low morally (he actually intimates as much) that his State pride is as nothing compared to that which a "freedom shrieker" feels when he looks down from the Green Mountains on his native Vermont, my opinion is quite as valuable as "Raleigh's." So far as I am able to form an opinion, the people of the South are almost unanimous in believing the institution of negro Slavery as much the best situation which negroes can hold among us, for themselves, their owners, and society. "Raleigh" himself admits that the negro is of an inferior race, and a "guardianship" must be exercised over them; "they must know and be made to keep their places." Is this the freedom with the promise of which Abolitionists entice slaves from their masters? No, Sir; "Raleigh" must give them perfect equality in the eyes of the law—they will be satisfied with nothing less. If you introduce the "property qualification," that act creates a body of disaffected citizens, who, as one of their number has recently informed me, very frequently refuse to vote. It is a great error to suppose that the rules by which we judge a white man hold true when applied to the negro. The Southern people have looked carefully into this subject, and they are satisfied. If "Raleigh," or any of his "thousands" of timid friends, who were "deterred" from settling in the South by the "existence of Slavery," think hard of us because we formed our State institutions more in accordance with our own wants and wishes than those of "Raleigh" and his "thousands," we would be immensely grieved, but at the same time would not change them. I suppose "Raleigh" thinks the French people serve him very badly, knowing, as they ought to, his opinions on the subject, that they don't rise up in their majesty and pull down Louis Napoleon to the level of the meanest peasant in France. I suppose those miserable idiotic French have no better sense than to suppose that they ought to consult their own tastes and wants other than those of the Northern States of our Union—that as Frenchmen alone would have to suffer for the faults of the French nation, Frenchmen alone should be responsible for and should control its actions. Let "Raleigh" and all the North then again breathe easy, as the South desires alone to be responsible for its institutions. Let real estate rise in Boston, when the people learn that it is highly improbable that the fate of Sodom will befall "the modern Athens," because New-Orleans allows the "existence" of "Slavery." Let the North know that, notwithstanding this "existence," the people of the South are happy and prosperous. Schools, religion and internal improvements are progressing. The great majority are in favor of a Union such as our fathers left us. They stand to-day ready to fulfill all the obligations imposed by the Constitution, in letter and in spirit. They cannot be frightened into submission by John Browns. They cannot be cajoled into making a country, pronounced by "Raleigh" to be second to none, the counterpart of St. Domingo by the Duchess of Sutherland. They cannot be led by "Raleigh's" philanthropic, though worthless, "plan," into forsaking an institution sanctioned by experience and law. Did "Raleigh" ever read, in the history of one of the New-England Colonies, that Lord Bacon wrote out a Constitution to govern the infant Colony, nicely adjusted, according to his political ideas, for the government of a people? It would not work. Practical statesmen must consider man with his imperfections, and make laws accordingly. If we had a plan which should be absolutely perfect, it could not succeed in all its parts—man can be perfect in nothing; and if the negro is inferior to the white man, does it not follow that he is not able to reach the same standard of political and intellectual excellence? Then, is it worth the while of "Raleigh" to attempt to force him into a false position? "Raleigh" has, however, brought one consideration to bear on the Southern States which he seems to think will certainly bring them to adopt his plan. After exhausting his arguments, he "promises" after this style: "This system adopted, there will be no need of Fugitive Slave laws, and if any person 'bound to service' runs away from *any State that has declared its desire to gradually emancipate*," mark these words, "such person so bound to service will receive no aid in any Northern State," &c., but "public opinion would compel" the rendition of such fugitive "tenant." O, priceless boon! O, extravagant "Raleigh!" So then, we are to understand that all that has heretofore prevented the Fugitive Slave law from being executed was hate for the master, not love for the slave; for you confess that you would be willing to return him to a system where he is under "guardianship," and where he must know his place, and be made to keep it. This "place," too, you yourself have decided, is to be a low one. But why put in that threat? Is it to accelerate emancipation in those States where it (Slavery) is least profitable, through fear, and thus induce others to make the best of a bad bargain? Why appeal to the cupidity of slaveholders by saying, "You will be relieved of the burden of your *old* negroes, the infirm, &c.?" There is no such blot as that now on the system of American Slavery, and as for the strong attachment "Raleigh" foresees between "lord" and "tenant," there can be instances enough of it found in the South to show that the relation of master and servant is productive of the most kindly feelings between the two.

When did "Raleigh" make the discovery that Slavery was so "debasing" to the spectator—even much more to those who had grown up surrounded by "the institution?" What a pity Washington, Monroe, Jackson and Calhoun did not have more "State pride," more enlarged and better views of national policy! (?) If the adoption of "'Raleigh's' plan" will alone prevent the recurrence of such acts as the Harper's Ferry affair, I fear the days of the Union are numbered. But "Raleigh" will find that the "sound, healthy conservatism" of the North will decide that, "By the Eternal, such affairs *shall* stop," whether or not; it will decide to "*let the institution alone*," and see that all John Browns who may hereafter arise, die the death of *traitors*; a revolution in public opinion will come about, and if we do not see all good citizens *executing* the law, they will see that the majesty of the law is vindicated. Until this revolution *does* take place, all the hopes which "Raleigh" calls up to amuse his imagination with of that "sympathy and union of feeling," will be basely delusive.

I appeal to every patriot if it is not time to check this agitation. Cunning and unscrupulous agitators have taken the Slavery question into all departments of the Government. It has proved an element of power, and when the *people* refuse any longer to be tormented by this everlasting "nigger"—refuse to imperil the hopes of the oppressed of Europe and the liberties of twenty-six millions of whites, to render at least *a very* equivocal action to four millions of blacks, we will see the politician trimming his sails to catch the breezes of public favor. The South is suspicious, and it is for the North to "throw the weight of her mighty arm into the scale of a sound, healthy conservatism," and administer such a rebuke to rampant Treason as shall cause the traitors to call upon the everlasting hills to "fall down and hide them" from the just indignation of outraged patriotism.

SOUTH.

Wretched State of the Southern Mail Service.—We have already called attention to the mismanagement of the great Southern Mail route. The following, from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, Jan. 19, shows the present condition of the service:

Beauties of our Mail Service.—"The mails by both routes from the East and North failed to-day." We have discontinued of late, as our readers may have observed, the publication of this so long stereotyped line, at the head of our columns; though it would have been appropriate on any day since Winter set in, as it is also to-day. The distribution this morning is a curiosity. We have exchanges from all points, North and East, of various dates, commencing December 24, and coming down, scatteringly, to the 7th and 8th of January, which last should have come to hand just a week ago. This is the 19th, and the last New-York paper that has reached us, directly or indirectly, was dated on the 9th. Considering that we are within four and a half days' reach of that City this fact affords a striking, if not very creditable, comment upon the management of the Post-office Department—if, indeed, there be any such existing.

The New-Orleans mails received in this City yesterday came down to the 25th January; *three days* behind contract time.

Balooning.—Mr. La Mountain, the aeronaut, is constructing four new balloons at Lansingburgh, to be used for local ascensions. Mr. John Wise is also building a balloon, with which he proposes to make an ascension from Kingston, Canada, on the 24th of May, the birthday of the Queen.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Verdict of Guilty against John Crummins for the Murder of Dennis McHenry—Trial of Mortimer Shay for the Murder of John Leary.

The jury in the case of John Crummins, indicted for the murder of Dennis McHenry, remained in deliberation during Tuesday night, and came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict of "Guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy." They were severally polled by the counsel for the prisoner, and each answered that such was his verdict. They were then discharged with the thanks of the Court, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of Mortimer Shay, indicted for the murder of John Leary at Crown's Corner, in the Five Points, on Nov. 23, 1859, was then called for trial. Shay, the prisoner, is 21 years old, and Leary, the deceased, was 18. This is the second trial within a few days, in which the locality known as Crown's Corner, from a grocery-store kept there by a man named Crown, has figured much to its disadvantage, the murder of the unknown man, for which Wm. Jones was last week convicted in the third degree of manslaughter, and for complicity in which, Patrick Farrell, on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to the same grade of that offence, having taken place there.

Mr. H. L. Clinton and Ex-Judge Stuart appeared for the defence. After the usual challenges, the following gentlemen were impanelled as a jury:

E. J. Bradbury,
W. H. Ball,
Jacob Mills,
A. Brady,
Henry Cole,
Geo. Finckuner,
W. A. Godfrey,
Chas. S. Weeks.
Lewis E. Clark,
Robert Russell,
W. B. Rogers,
Sam. J. VanSaun.

Mr. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution, and proceeded to call the witnesses.

Stephen Leary, examined by Mr. Anthon—I am 17 years of age, and a younger brother of the deceased; I was in the store of my brother, No. 137 Worth-street, on the morning of the 23d November; my brother went to Crown's grocery store that morning about half past five or quarter to six; there was a crowd in the street; Thomas Smith asked him what the crowd was there for; my brother replied it was none of his (Smith's) business; Smith asked him why he spoke so saucy, upon which my brother apologized; Smith then struck at him, and knocked him against the stove; this was in Crown's store; my brother struck back, and Smith called to Shay (the prisoner) to help him; Shay ran towards them, and my brother retreated to the door; Shay had a closed knife in his hand; he made a rush at my brother and hit him on the back of his head with the hand the knife was in; my brother ran outside the store and the prisoner followed him about two feet from the door; the prisoner then attempted to open the knife, and while doing so my brother hit him on the forehead with his hand; my brother turned to run again; prisoner opened the knife and made a cut at him, cutting him in the cheek under the left eye; the cut extended around and under the nose; my brother then got into the middle of the street; prisoner followed, and when nearly up to my brother, a boy named Kirby ran between them and tried to keep the prisoner back; the latter shoved Kirby back, and made a cut with the knife at him; he then jumped after my brother and stabbed him in the left temple; [the knife, a black-handled dirk, with a blade five inches long, was here produced and identified by witness;] the prisoner then turned round to run away, after trying to pull the knife out of the wound two or three times; my brother ran after the prisoner, and got up to him near the end of the Mission School; he pulled the tail of prisoner's coat and fell; the prisoner ran, and I called "Murder;" Mr. Sherlock and two or three more policemen ran down after him; Sherlock told prisoner to stand, but he kept on running till Sherlock threatened to "fire" the club at him; he then stopped; Sherlock took him around to the station-house; I and some others took my brother there also, and afterwards to the hospital; my brother was 18 years and 2 months old, and so like me that we could not be known apart.

The cross-examination by Mr. Clinton did not shake the above direct evidence.

James Leary, a little boy, also brother of the deceased, was examined; his evidence corroborated that of the previous witness, with the additional fact that before deceased struck Smith, the latter called him a liar, and other insulting names.

Officer Sherlock stated the proceedings of the arrest of prisoner, and of the taking of deceased to the Hospital after he became unconscious. He was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Clinton, but the result was immaterial; he stated, however, that blood was issuing from a cut behind the prisoner's ear when he arrested him, and that his shirt-collar was bloody; it was not very bloody, and appeared to have been produced by a stick or a stone; it might have been done by a knife; a blow from a fist could not have done it.

Joseph J. Hull, M. D., resident surgeon of the New-York Hospital, examined: I saw deceased when he was brought into the Hospital; he was insensible; I found a punctured wound in the left temporal region; it was large enough to admit a one-inch probe; there were also two slight wounds which might have been inflicted by a knife glancing; he recovered his consciousness in about two hours, so far as to answer a few questions; he lingered from the 23d to the 26th; he fell into a state of coma, and convulsions occurred shortly before his death; I made a *post-mortem* examination; I found the wound on the temple had passed through the skull; it had passed through the squamous portion of the temporal bone; on the corresponding situation of the brain there was also a slight wound; on one of the membranes covering the brain, called the arachnoid, extending over nearly the whole of the left hemisphere of the brain, there was a clot of blood, about 2½ ounces in quantity; this produced compression of the brain, and was the cause of death, one or more of the vessels of the brain or its membrane having been wounded; excepting some congestion of the brain on that side, it was healthy; there was congestion of the lungs, old disease of the liver and of the kidneys, but nothing sufficient to cause death; he died from compression of the brain, caused by the wound; it was such a wound as the knife now shown me might produce.

The testimony for the prosecution here rested. The defense, without opening the case to the Jury, proceeded to call witnesses, but previously Mr. Clinton moved to strike out the evidence of Stephen Leary, on the ground of his having been convicted of petit larceny. The Court denied the motion.

Stephen Leary, recalled by Mr. Clinton: I did not see a white-handled knife in the possession of my brother; I did not see James Leary give him a knife; I did not give him a knife myself.

The District Attorney here moved that the witnesses for the defence should be sent into another room and called to the stand separately, so that they could not hear each other's evidence.

Mr. Clinton strongly objected, on the ground that the witnesses for the prosecution had been allowed to remain in Court during each other's evidence.

The Court said that such a motion might be made at any time, and ordered the witnesses to retire.

Mr. Clinton then asked that the District-Attorney should be compelled to call the boy Kirby, whom he had kept in the House of Detention for three months.

The District-Attorney replied that he had not called him, as he had discovered that he had been convicted of grand larceny.

Mr. Clinton wished then to know why he had deprived him of his liberty for three months?

The District-Attorney explained that he had only learned the fact that morning.

The Court said the District-Attorney's explanation was satisfactory, and denied the motion.

Thomas Spencer, examined by Mr. Clinton: I am a laborer; I have boarded for six years with the mother of the prisoner; I remember the day of this "occurrence;" I saw the prisoner that morning; he had a cut behind the ear; he was bleeding; I gave him sticking-plaster to put on it; his clothes were bloody; his shirt was saturated with blood, and the skirt of his coat was half torn off; the hat you show me is the hat the prisoner had in his cell.

Cross-examined—I saw blood emanating from the wound; I cannot say how deep it was; I am not a medical man; it wasn't half an inch deep—probably an eighth of an inch; I can't say if it cut the bone; I did not make a *post-mortem*; I have had a musket-ball pass through me, and I made no fuss about me; I have fought under General Jackson; the cut was behind the flap of the prisoner's ear; it didn't touch the ear at all.

Q.—Did you know him to have had a cutting match, or match with knives, with any person, prior to this occurrence?

Mr. Clinton objected, but the Court overruled. Witness said he did not know of any such cutting match.

Witness, continued: I have not worked steady for three years; I follow the peddling for a business; I have sold pictures and bank note lists; my reputation is impeached, (witness meant to say unimpeached;) I have been in the army, and will go so again if our country is invaded.

Ellen Connolly, examined by Mr. Clinton: I live at No. 96 Park-street; I work for the prisoner's mother, or rather make my home there when I am out of place; I recollect when the difficulty occurred between Leary and Shay; I saw him in the Tombs; he was bleeding from a wound behind the right ear; it was a cut of a knife; I couldn't say it was a bruise or a scratch, but it looked like a cut of a knife; his inside shirt was all covered with blood, and his coat was bloody; the wound bled for several days; I brought his clothes out of prison and washed them; they were covered with blood; he wore a black Kossuth hat; the hat you showed me was the hat; it has the cut of a knife in it.

Cross-examined—The wound was bare; his hair was cut off; there was no sticking-plaster on it; I do not know whether Mr. Spencer went to see the prisoner at the Tombs before I went or not.

John Corbitt, examined by Mr. Clinton: I saw most of the occurrence between prisoner and deceased; I saw deceased have a knife; prisoner and deceased had a knife apiece.

Cross-examined—I live at No. 33 James-street; I [illegible] on canal at Summer time, and do nothing at Winter; I was at the theatre the night before, and took a walk round the streets that night; I was locked out from home; I got into Crown's store some time before the Learys came in; there was a crowd there; Smith came in and asked deceased what the crowd was about; Leary said he did not know, and struck Smith; the crowd then rushed out, and Leary and Smith were in the middle of the street; then the deceased battled with Shay, and his two brothers were beside him; then Leary called "murder;" they were cutting at each other with knives; deceased's knife was a pretty large one; I could not say what the color of the handle was; Shay ran up the street; Leary pursued him, and struck him in the back of the head with a knife; I followed and saw officer Sherlock come up and arrest the prisoner.

Daniel Twomey examined: Recollected some portion of the affray; saw John Leary strike Shay and the blood came from the latter's nose and mouth; that was the first and last blow I saw.

Jeremiah Shay examined by Mr. Clinton: I knew the deceased about five years; he was in the habit of carrying knives; sometimes he carried a spring dagger; I caught him in the act of killing my father once; I am no relation to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I have been twice on Blackwell's Island; three times for assault and battery, and once for vagrancy; I have been in the Tombs for highway robbery, but it was false; I was taken to the Island for robbery; I work at Washington Market; they call me "Dutchy;" I can't say whether I have been arrested nine times or not.

W. C. Kirby, alias Wm. Johnson, was called by Mr. Clinton, but as it was proved that he had been convicted on his own confession, in the Court of General Sessions, of grand larceny, the Judge pronounced him disqualified as a witness, and he was sent back.

Rosanna Murphy, examined: Corroborated the evidence of witnesses for the defence, to the effect that Leary had a small-handled knife, and that he gave it to her, and that she afterwards gave it to Leary's mother. The testimony was of no account. She admitted that she was intoxicated at the time of the affray, and could not tell whether Leary gave her the knife before or after the affray; she saw two knives at the Coroner's inquest.

Ann Forsyth corroborated the last witness. The case for the defence here closed.

The District-Attorney recalled Officer Sherlock, who testified that there was no blood on the prisoner's face; he saw the prisoner running away and deceased running after him; there was no blow struck by deceased; there was but one knife exhibited at the Coroner's inquest; if there had been two knives he would have seen them.

Dr. Bouton, of the City Hospital, called: I am one of the Deputy Coroners; I saw the prisoner sign the examination paper you show me; he was cautioned that he need not answer an questions unless he chose to; the District-Attorney read the paper, which contained the following question and answer: "What have you to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge preferred against you? *Answer*—He cut me first, and this is his own knife that he cut me with," meaning the knife with which he (the prisoner) also stabbed and killed the deceased, thus disposing, from the prisoner's own admission, of the testimony of the witnesses for the defence that there were two knives, and that one was a white-handled one.

The Court here adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the summing up on both sides will take place.

Habeas Corpus for the Custody of two Children.

Application of Phoebe A. Pierson.—This was the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Charles H. Pierson, requiring him to produce Charles H. Pierson, Jr., and William Pierson. These are two children aged about four and two years respectively. The applicant is their mother; the respondent their father.

The petition of Mrs. Pierson states that the parties were married in 1850, and they lived together from that date until the 24th of May, 1859, at which time the treatment of the husband became intolerable and unbearable, and the petitioner in consequence left him. That the parties resided in Newark, N. J., all that time, and lived there at the time of the separation. That the husband was from time to time guilty of the most brutal and inhuman treatment of the petitioner; that upon the night of the 23d of May last, he assaulted her so violently that she fled from him in her night clothes, in fear for her life, and was compelled to remain in an outhouse in the yard all night; that she was subjected to great indignity the next morning by him, and on that left him as stated; that immediately after the separation the respondent removed to the City of Brooklyn in this State, with the two children mentioned and one other, older than either of them; that he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits in this City; that since his residence in Brooklyn the eldest of the children has died of scarlet fever; that her husband gave her no notice of the sickness or death of her said child.

The petition then set forth that the respondent had recently been convicted, in the Court of Sussex County, New-Jersey, of ten assaults upon the petitioner, and is now under bonds of only $2 000 to await the sentence of the Court under such verdict, the penalty being in the discretion of the Court upon each of said counts in said indictment, not exceeding two years upon each, nor less than a fine of $500 upon each. That in consequence of these facts, she is afraid he will escape with the children, as she declares he has said, no matter what the courts may decide, she shall not under any circumstances have the children. That he has told her, if necessary he will leave the country, and take them with him, to prevent her obtaining the possession of them. The petition closed by charging that the respondent was wholly unfit to have the care and education of the children.

The case was called before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, and James T. Brady appeared for the respondent, and stated that, as no copy of the petition had been served with the writ, he had no time to put in a proper return. If the matter could not be postponed until a subsequent day, he should take advantage of the statute, and raise the objection that this Court had no jurisdiction of such applications when the parties lived within the jurisdiction of any other competent Court or Justice.

Counsel for the petitioner consented that the matter be postponed until Wednesday next, but desired that the Court should order that the petitioner be allowed to see the children.

Mr. Brady stated that they were both too sick with the scarlet fever to bear the excitement of such a meeting.

The Court said that no order could be made without a hearing of the facts involved; and that if the petitioner insisted upon an order, the matter would have to be dismissed upon the motion of respondent's counsel.

Mr. Brady said the respondent did not wish to take advantage of the objection raised, but they wished the cause to be heard on its merits. He would guarantee that the children should remain where they are, and that the respondent should be present on the day appointed.

This was satisfactory, and the matter was so arranged.

Mr. Brady stated that the respondent had been convicted as alleged, and that he had been to Newark to defend him. There was flatly contradictory evidence adduced on the trial—that of the mother and wife of the respondent—and they wished now to have this petition entertained, and the case heard fully.

Mr. Whitehead for petitioner; James T. Brady for respondent.

Kane Discharged.

Application of John Kane.—This was the application to Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, on the part of a delinquent liquor dealer, to be discharged from imprisonment under the "fourteen day act," upon the condition of making an assignment of his effects. The matter was reported yesterday in the TIMES.

The Court now granted the application, and discharged the prisoner, holding that, no matter how little property was covered by an assignment such as the one in the present instance, still, when it was made and sworn to as the entire effects of the prisoner, he was entitled to be discharged thereon under the act.

Wm. B. Aitkin for petitioner; Wm. McKeag for Commissioners of Excise.

The Mandamus against the School Board.

McDonald vs. The Board of School Commissioners.—This is the *mandamus* against the School Commissioners, directing them either to pay the salaries of such teachers in the Public Schools as have refused to read the Bible therein, or to show cause why they should not be compelled to pay the same.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day, the parties not being ready.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Livingston* vs. *Luckey*—Livingston Livingston is appointed Receiver, &c. The motion to stay two suits at law is denied.

Burns vs. *Elkins*; *Mills* vs. *Garrison*; *Borlyte* vs. *Hughes*; *Fay* vs. *O'Niel*; *Campbell* vs. *Gilhooly*.—Cases settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Iles* vs. *Iles*.—Divorce granted.

Munn vs. *Luff*, *Righter* vs. *Laghthall*, *Keeler* vs. *Dickerson*, *Malherbe* vs. *Willett*, *Moyren* vs. *Berry*.—Cases settled.

Randall vs. *Wilmott*.—Report of Referee adopted, and further order made.

Calendar....THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 9, 4, 13, 14, 41, 44, 7, 2, 23, 31, 46, 8, 27, 29, 39, 37, 16, 22, 24, 38, 43.

New-Jersey Politics.

UNION OF THE OPPOSITION WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the Newark Mercury, Feb. 1.

The Republican National Committee, upon the urgent representations of the New-Jersey members and prominent Republicans of this State, included in the national call issued by them, an invitation to the Opposition Party of New-Jersey to send Delegates to the Convention which is to assemble at Chicago on the 13th of June. In accordance with that invitation the Opposition State Committee have unanimously joined in the call for a Convention to meet at Trenton, on the 8th of March, to select a representation to Chicago, and it is presumed that calls for meetings will soon be issued, to appoint delegates to this State Convention. Soon after the Republican National Call was issued, private meetings of some of the leaders of the American Party of 1856 were held, and eventually a more public gathering at Trenton, in which it was determined to disregard all existing political organizations and form a new one under the title of the National Union Party. A State Committee was appointed, which has designated the 22d of February as the period for a State Convention, when delegates are to be appointed to a National Convention, the call for which has not yet been issued.

To what extent the action of the American leaders will secure followers we are at this time unable to determine, but it is probably correct to say that in Hudson and Essex a fair share of their former adherents will act with them. The movement excites no enthusiasm, and is regarded by very many Americans as unwise and inexpedient, but the Opposition here has never been welded as in other counties, and the lines of demarcation have been always preserved.

Letter from Hon. Neal Dow.

THE RUMOR OF HIS RELAPSE DENIED.

From the Albany Argus.

The following letter from NEAL DOW utterly refutes the story which has been going the rounds of the papers, and which found its way into our columns, that he had fallen from the principles and practice of total abstinence:

PORTLAND, Jan. 24, 1860.

Hon. BRADFORD R. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have just received a copy of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* from you, with a paragraph marked in it, as follows: "The New-London *Star* says that NEAL DOW, of Portland, the father of the 'Maine law,' has become enslaved by the habit which it has been of late the effort of his life, publicly, to reform."

I have noticed similar articles in various papers for a week or two past, which have been copied into papers in this State with such terms of ridicule as the editors thought proper to employ; but for myself, I have not given them a second thought, as I supposed they could not do me any mischief. But since your interest in the matter has led you to inquire into the truth of the report, it is proper that I should take notice of it.

The paragraph marked by you had its origin probably in the circumstance that I had a dangerous fall, some three or four weeks ago, exaggerated details of which got into the papers and went the rounds. These editors, seeing the word "fall" connected with my name, inferred that it might be a fall from temperance, rectitude and truth, and either in mistake, malice, or jest, set afloat in their columns the paragraphs to which I allude, one of which appeared in the New-London *Star*.

I need hardly assure you, personally, that the imputation is without the slightest foundation. I became a totaller in early life, and have remained such unwaveringly to the present moment, and was never more of a temperance man theoretically and practically, and a Maine Law man, than now.

I thank you for affording me the opportunity of making this declaration, which ought to be made known, perhaps, in other States, but which at home, here in Maine, is wholly unnecessary.

Very respectfully yours, NEAL DOW.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1860.

There is a fair supply of dressed meats coming in from various parts of the adjacent country, which, in a measure, makes up for the partial deficiency in live stock. The total receipts of live animals of all kinds for the week ending last evening, number 13,687, against a weekly average for all of last year of 22,207. During the week 3,478 fresh bullocks have been received at the various City yards—a falling off, as compared with last year's average, of 472. The general quality has been fair, though considerably below that of the bullocks brought in during the previous week. The demand was about equal to the supply, or a little more—sufficient to carry up the average prices near ¼c., and to clear out the yards this evening. Full two-thirds of the cattle brought to this market are taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards, located between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The charge for yards is 20 cents for each bullock, which is the only charge for yardage whether they remain one day or a week. The feeding is charged extra, at so much ℘ 100 ℔s. for the hay fed. The selling is mainly done by brokers, who receive and take charge of the cattle, sell them and advance the money, they collecting of the buyers at their leisure, or as agreed. The usual charge for selling, by the leading brokers is about $2 50 ℘ head, in addition to the yardage and keeping. Many owners, however, come in with their droves and make their own sales for cash, or for short credits when they are acquainted with the buyers. The brokers, themselves, frequently purchase the droves outright, either on their way here or at the yards, as was particularly the case to-day, and resell them on their own account....Milch cows have arrived a little more freely, and there is a better demand for good animals; poorer grades remain at about the former low figures....Veal calves have been in about the usual supply, and prices have scarcely varied. Good killing calves sell rather more readily; but there is on hand a lot of "kittens," or "bobs," which go slow at any price....Sheep are not over-abundant, and all brought in have gone off readily, at prices fully equal to those of last week....Hogs are getting decidedly scarce, and prices have gone up ¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight. The arrivals of dressed carcasses are not large, and with only 2,715 live animals, the market is entirely bare, to-day.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 31.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,478	129	417	6,948	2,715
Previous week	3,140	98	412	8,007	1,482
Same w'k last year	2,958	191	441	6,490	6,853

Weekly average of beeves for 1859............ 3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858............ 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857............ 3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 13,687. Total number received the previous week 13,139. This is an increase of 548.

Of the 3,478 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,533 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 829 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 40 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 44 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 32 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,533 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 688 head came from Ohio, 835 from New-York, 57 from Indiana, 343 from Illinois, 30 from Pennsylvania, 121 from Canada, 160 from Kentucky, 110 from Michigan, 16 from Connecticut, 63 from Virginia, 46 from Texas and 64 from Missouri. New-York is again a large contributor, and the cold weather now upon us will be likely to renew the fears of a short supply of fodder, allayed by the recent warm spell, and increase the number of cattle sent to market. In to-day's receipts from this State were several lots of distillery cattle, which have come in earlier than usual.

The 3,362 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,212; Hudson River Railroad, 1,564; Harlem Railroad, 380; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 144; and on foot, 62. A larger proportion than usual of western cattle were sent over the New-York Central Railroad this week, for the purpose of taking the chances of the demand for eastern markets at Albany, which was quite brisk on Monday last.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The sudden change in the weather since yesterday morning has not been without its influence on the cattle market. Cold weather not only increases the consumption of animal food, but also facilitates the keeping of a large stock of meat hanging in the butchers' stalls. Yesterday morning it was as mild as in April, and the sales of cattle were slow, and small in amount. In the afternoon a cold North-easter began to blow, and with it sprung up an activity in the cattle yards, and before night the transactions were as brisk as on the regular sales day, (Wednesday.) Nearly two-thirds of all the bullocks in the yards were disposed of by nightfall, at prices ranging about ¼c. ℘ ℔. above the average of last week, especially on the better grades. There was less activity this morning, most of the buyers of first-class cattle having supplied themselves last evening. There were less than 1,000 head in the yards, to-day, all told, and with only moderate transactions and little animation, the animals were all worked off by 4 P. M., the figures scarcely varying during the day, though some of the last sales of odds and ends were not much above the closing figures of last week.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	7c. @ 8c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7¼c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	7½c.@ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¼c.

A very few extra animals went at about 11c.; some were sold at 10¾c., to be weighed, but the ruling price for good cattle differed little from 10c.

THAT BIG OX "Union," fed by HAXTUN, which was described in our report two weeks since, has been killed and weighed by the purchaser, WM. LALOR, of Centre Market. Before killing, he was put on the scales and found to weigh 3,419 ℔s., gross; weight when first brought here, 3,452 ℔s. After dressing, the weight was as follows:

One fore quarter...700 ℔s. | One hind quarter...482 ℔s.
One fore quarter...668 ℔s. | One hind quarter...469 ℔s.

Total dressed weight............................2,319 ℔s.

This is at the rate of 67½ ℔s. to the 100 ℔s. live weight. The rough tallow weighed in addition, 271 ℔s. This is the largest bullock ever brought to the New-York market, we believe. The "Washington Ox," slaughtered in 1840, weighed, alive, 3,204 ℔s., and dressed, 2,174 ℔s., or 145 ℔s. less than the Haxtun Ox. The net weight of the Washington Ox was just a shade better than that of the Union—not half a pound in the hundred. An ox killed in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1858, weighed alive 3,387 ℔s., and dressed 2,409 ℔s., or 71½ ℔s. to the 100 ℔s. An ox from Bucks County, Pa., killed in Philadelphia a few years since, weighed alive 2,350 ℔s., and dressed 2,388 ℔s., or 71½ ℔s. to the 100. An ox killed in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1858, was reported to have weighed alive 3,520 ℔s., and to have dressed 2,567 ℔s. If these last figures are correct, the Haxtun ox failed by 68 ℔s. of being the heaviest live ox reported in this country, and 248 less dressed weight.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

D. BARNES sold 20 head of fair to good cattle, which he picked up at the yards, and retailed at 9c.@10c.

WHITE & SON, for SNOWDEN & CHARLES, 70 head of still-fed State cattle, at 9c.@10½c. They are a good well-fed lot of 4 cwt.@9 cwt., and even 10 cwt., averaging say 7¾ cwt. This is the first lot of distillery cattle for the season.

H. BARNES sold 17 good State cattle, on his own account at 10c.

T. BLOOMER sold 25 pretty good Westchester County oxen, weighing 8 cwt.@8½cwt., for which he got 9c. @10c.

SHEPHERD & VAIL sold 32 good Ohio steers for FULLER & COON, at 9c.@10c.; rated 7 cwt. Also, 19 good State cattle, on their own account, at similar rates.

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 32 very good Ohio steers of 8 cwt., at plump 10c. ℘ ℔. Also, 22 Duchess County cattle of 8 cwt. to 11 cwt., at 9½c. @10c. One pair of the last lot were very fat and brought $200 or 11c. ℘ ℔. They were fed by W. HOAG, of Columbia County.

T. GALLIS sold, on his own account, 67 head of medium to good Illinois steers, of say 6¾ cwt., at an average of 8¾c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 51 head of good Madison County, Ohio, steers for R. REED. They would dress about 6¾ cwt., and brought 8½c.@10c. One pair, at $160, were about 10½c.

HALEY & FLYNN sold 77 Ohio steers, common to fair quality, rated 6 cwt., at an average of $51 each.

E. SHERMAN sold 10 Columbia County cattle on his own account, at 9½c.@10½c.; one pair to be weighed at 10¾c. Also, one pair at $200, or about 10½c. They were good, heavy, fat cattle.

L. BEERS sold 20 head Connecticut oxen, of fair quality, at about 10c. They would dress 6¾ cwt.

S. ULERY sold 48 Ohio cattle for J. & J. MCCONNELL. They were a fair lot, with some roughish animals, rated 7 cwt., and run out at 8c.@10c.

HAINES & GURNEY sold 166 cattle, 31 here and the balance at Bergen. They were of all grades, and brought 8c.@10c. The sales at Bergen were very good on Monday last—better than here to-day.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 30 Westchester County cattle of fair to good quality, at 8c.@10c.

C. W. CONGER sold 60 still-fed cattle for SNOWDEN & CHARLES, rated near 7½ cwt. at 9c.@10½c. They were a prime lot of well fed animals.

H. HURD bought 36 fairish State and Ohio cattle which he retailed at 8½c.@10½c. They were of uneven weight, varying from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt.

MURRAY & GLOVER run out 70 Illinois cattle which they bought in the yards. They were a good or fair lot, rated rising 7½ cwt, and brought 9c.@10c., mostly 9½c.@10c. Also, 32 Jersey cattle on their own account, at 9c.@10½c. They were from good to very fine.

MILCH COWS.

There are some signs of improvement in the cow trade, although they bring very little more now than for several weeks past. More fresh cows have been brought in the past week than at any former time since the middle of December. Good cows find sales at $35@$45 per head, while a few fancy or blooded animals bring $50@$60. Common to poor cows sell slowly at $25@$35 each. The present advance in the price of beef will create a demand for partially dry and fat cows.

VEAL CALVES.

There is no change in veals. Good calves find ready sales at 6½c.@7c., and the demand for such is scarcely supplied. Very young calves, or "kittens," are too plenty, and sell at low rates. More than half the calves brought to the City are sold at Forty-fourth-street.

SHEEP.

These are not coming in very freely, only 6,948 being received during the past week, or 1,100 less than last week. Large arrivals of dressed sheep may be noted, and owing to these, live sheep have not advanced materially in price, being 5c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔., live weight, for medium sheep, and 5½c.@6c. for good, with 6½c. for extra fat animals, some of which have brought $10@$12 ℘ head during the past week.

Receipts of sheep at BROWNING'S Bull Head market, in Sixth-street, for the past week: From New-York, 957—brought in, 139 by P. O. Nielle, 199 O. R. Hall, 185 M. L. Bullock, 174 C. H. Turner, 83 L. Hayward, 177 G. Babcock; from New-Jersey 806—brought in, 101 by J. G. Schomp, 135 E. Schenck, 136 A. Robbins, 78 P. Hever, 162 T. C. Cathers, 46 J. W. Arrowsmith, 148 L. Bellis. From Canada 136, by Thomas Hume—making a total of 1,899.

Among the brokers' reports of sales are the following:

BELLIS & KENT sold the following lots for the parties named:

101	for J. G. Schomp	$416 62
135	for E. Schenk	621 00
78	for P. Hever	293 00
162	T. C. Cathers	852 00
46	J. W. Arrowsmith	210 00
148	L. Bellis	888 00
670	Total for	$3,280 62

Which was an average of $4 90 each.

R. H. HUME sold

303 sheep	$1,502 87	78 sheep	$670 50
187 sheep	774 41	185 sheep	801 17
247 sheep	1,272 62		
Totals	1,000		$5,021 57

or an average of $5 02 ℘ head. Some of them were very good, especially the 78 Canada sheep, which were part of a lot of 147, estimated to dress 76 ℔s. each, and were likely to average $8 ℘ head. They were large and well-fed Bakewell and Leicester sheep.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of 588 sheep for $2,694 61, or an average of $4 58 ℘ head.

At O'BRIEN & MCGRAW'S Sixth-street market, the receipts were as follows: From New-York, 82, by R. Bigelow; 190, A. Marshall; 356, Hammond & Co.; 157, G. Han; 51, T. Coleman. From Pennsylvania, 178, by H. Bates. Total, 1,014. The following are their sales:

82 sheep	$266 50	157 sheep	$580 00
178 sheep	812 00	101 sheep	451 12
100 sheep	512 00	—	
230 sheep	1,160 00	848—Total	$3,781 62

ALLERTON'S receipts are 771 sheep; and CHAMBERLIN reports 3,264 head received during the past week.

SWINE.

The receipts of live hogs continue light, and as but little dressed meat has come in since the avalanche of a few weeks ago, there is now a scarcity, and prices have advanced ¼c.@⅜c. ℘ ℔. live weight. There is no stock unsold, and the demand is not fully supplied. Only 892 were penned at the Fortieth-street Yards, while the reports from the Hudson River Drove Yards of HUGHES & FRENCH give their receipts as 1,823, all of which have been sold.

G. W. DORMAN, Broker, at the Western Drove Yards, reports sales as follow:

	Live.	Dead.
Corn hogs, heavy and prime	6⅜@6⅝	8 @8¼
Corn hogs, light and prime	6¼@6½	8 @8¼
Mast hogs, prime	5½@6	7¼@7⅜
Still hogs, prime	5⅜@6	7½@7⅝

Market bare, and hogs selling quick.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Feb. 1, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Following upon the discovery of California, Butter began to gather great importance as an article of commerce. For the first few years it paid, almost without exception, large profits to all who had the courage to venture shipments in that direction. These facts becoming known, houses new to the shipping business, and capitalists with little or no knowledge of the Butter trade, embarked in the speculation. Matters went on profitably for a while; but for three years previous to the Spring of 1859 it became a strife as to who could buy and get off the greatest quantity. Sellers found no difficulty, as regards prices, so long as they were willing to give time. The farmers got good prices, and the dealers here made money fast—on paper. These high prices year after year stimulated farmers to the production of Butter, it being the most profitable of anything they could turn their attention to. In the Spring of 1859 the bubble burst—the loss falling mainly on the speculators and dealers here and in the country. Losing sight of the natural result of continued high prices here, and of the constant increase of the make in California, the surplus here was shipped off there, as if her capacity was unlimited. Each returning steamer told the result, and one after another they toppled and fell, bringing ruin to some houses and severe losses to others. A few old, reliable houses are continuing occasional shipments of good butter, but these parties buy in the country, of the farmers, such qualities as they know to be adapted to that market. The stock of butter is not by any means as large as it was last year, the bulk being held back in the hands of the farmers, on whom the loss is destined to fall this year. On really fine dairies there is no difficulty in getting good prices—say 20c.@22c.; but it is on the common and fair grades of Butter that the most difficulty is experienced in selling at prices at all compared with previous years. The business of the week has been heavier than the preceding, and we expect a livelier trade this month, but no higher prices. Our quotations fairly cover the prices we are selling at.

Orange County, ℘ ℔	26	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℘ ℔	20	@	22
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℘ ℔	15	@	17
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℘ ℔	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	18
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℘ ℔	18	@	20
Welsh tubs, fair	14	@	16
Western Reserve, choice, ℘ ℔	15	@	16
Ohio, fair to prime, ℘ ℔	11	@	13
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℘ ℔	11	@	14
Roll Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	14	@	16
Roll Butter, State, ℘ ℔	14	@	16

CHEESE

Is unchanged in price.

Fine State, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Fair State, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ℘ ℔	9	@	10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ℘ ℔	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Pineapple, ℘ ℔	13	@	16

EGGS.

The absence of receipts has caused a large advance; it is doubtful if our quotations can be sustained long.

Fresh Eggs, ℘ doz	28	@	30
Lime Eggs, ℘ doz	25	@	26

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are more active, with a little improvement in price for small sliced apples. Dried Peaches are dull and lower. Other dried fruits are saleable, at our figures. Green Apple jobbers have advanced the rates 4s. ℘ bbl. on good choice fruit. Red Apples selling at 28s.@30s. ℘ bbl.

Dried Apples, State, ℘ ℔	7	@	7¼
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℘ ℔	10	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	9	@	10
Dried Blackberries, ℘ ℔	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℘ ℔	22	@	25
Dried Plums, ℘ ℔	23	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ℘ ℔	20	@	—
Apples, Greenings, ℘ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℘ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℘ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Cranberries, ℘ bbl	11 00	@	12 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—prime qualities are in ready sale. Peas are quiet.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ℘ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ℘ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Kidney, ℘ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ℘ bushel	1 50	@	—
Red, ℘ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ℘ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ℘ bushel	85	@	90
Canada Green, ℘ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Black-eyed, ℘ bushel	—	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ℘ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ℘ bushel	—	@	1 50

POULTRY AND GAME.

Receipts moderate, and our figures very well sustained. Venison is abundant and lower.

Turkeys, Canada, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Turkeys, dressed, ℘ ℔	11	@	13
Fowls, dressed, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Chickens, dressed, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Ducks, dressed, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Geese, fat, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Squabs, ℘ dozen	2 25	@	2 50
Wild Pigeons, ℘ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Duck, ℘ pair	50	@	1 00
Wood Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quail, ℘ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℘ pair	2 00	@	2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ℘ pair	75	@	87½
Partridges, ℘ pair	62	@	75
English Snipe, ℘ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, saddle, ℘ ℔	5	@	7
Venison Carcase	4	@	6
Bear Meat	11	@	12
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@	—
Rabbit, ℘ pair	12	@	18
Grouse, ℘ pair	50	@	62½
Prairie Hens	50	@	56

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℘ bushel	45	@	50
Potatoes, Sweet, Jerseys, ℘ bbl	—	@	2 50
Dykeman, ℘ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Mercers, ℘ bbl	1 87½	@	2 00
Peach Blows, ℘ bbl	1 50	@	—
Junes, ℘ bbl	1 50	@	1 62½
Western Reds, ℘ bbl	1 50	@	—
Jersey Whites, ℘ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pink Eyes, ℘ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ℘ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Buck Eyes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Onions, Red, ℘ bbl	1 75	@	—
Onions, White, ℘ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ℘ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Turnips, white, ℘ bbl	1 12½	@	—
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℘ bbl	1 12½	@	—
Beets, ℘ bbl	75	@	1 12½
Carrots, ℘ bbl	—	@	1 12½
Parsnips, ℘ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Cabbages, ℘ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Garlic, ℘ 100	6 00	@	9 00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

We can safely say, maintains its previous dullness, at 14s. ℘ 100.

BEESWAX

Is lower, but salable, at 37c.@37½c. for good yellow.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 4,786 bbls. Flour, 4,287 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Rye, 4,646 bushels Oats, 2,026 bushels Malt, 415 pkgs. Provisions, and 914 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 37½, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,497 bbls., including 1,051 bbls. Pots, and 444 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine find ready buyers, mainly at 17½c.@18c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds are quiet.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, at 23¾c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales at our revised quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ ℔	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair	11⅞	12¾	12¾	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive at former prices. Stock to-day 350 tons Barwood, 33 tons Hachewood, 1,000 tons Lima Wood, 453 tons Logwood, and 27 tons Sapan Wood, together 2,763 tons.

FEATHERS—Sales have been reported of 4,500 ℔s. prime Live Geese (Western) at 47c.@48c. ℘ ℔.

FISH—The demand is generally restricted; prices exhibit no noticable alteration.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted rather more attention, at uniform quotations. We have heard of sales of 5,000 bbls., including superfine State at $4 90@$5, extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 85@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$4 80
Superfine State	4 90	@	5 00
Extra State	5 10	@	5 25
Superfine Western	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian sells slowly, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 65@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite sparingly purchased at previous quotations.

FRUIT—All kinds are in slack request, including Layer Raisins at $2 55, and Bunch co. at $2 37½@$2 40, ℘ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been purchased to the extent only of 3,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club (a small lot) at $1 22, and red Southern on private terms. Corn is doing better; sales have been made of 10,000 bushels inferior to choice white and yellow Jersey and Southern at 79c.@82c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 bushels at 92c. ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive and depressed, at 74c.@85c. ℘ bushel. Oats are abundant and sparingly sought after, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 2,040 bales, to arrive and on the spot, at 12¼c. ℘ yard.

HAY—Sales have been reported of only 300 bales, at 95c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, and prices continue altogether nominal. Sales in Boston, 5,000 bales Manilla, at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 350 bales Jute, at $90, and 50 bales dressed American, at $200 ℘ ton, usual credit.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1859.	1860.
American, dressed, bales	294	842
American, undressed, bales	417	875
Manilla, bales	22,296	24,099
Other foreign	1,308	575
Total bales	24,315	26,391
Russian, tons	345	100

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, with essentially unaltered figures. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 295,000, against 101,500 same date last year.

HOPS—New are in fair demand, chiefly at from 12c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—We have heard of sales of only small lots of Scotch Pig at $25@$25 50 ℘ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are held firmly, but are inactive.

LEAD—Transactions have been restricted, yet prices have been sustained.

LEATHER—Limited sales of Sole have been reported at drooping prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 47c.@48c., and 18 hhds. new crop Clayed Cuba at 25c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request, including common at $1 52½ ℘ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar has not varied. Crude Turpentine has been inquired for at $3 50 ℘ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 44c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand, and is stiffly held at 57c.@59c. ℘ gallon. Whale and Sperm are inquired for and very firm. Crude Whale, 48c.@52c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ gallon. Olive and Lard Oils are inactive. Palm Oil is in better request, mainly at 9c. ℘ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been confined to 950 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 1860	1,000	500
Same time last year	902	1,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved slightly, sales having been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for Old Mess; $18 12½ for New Mess; $12@$12 25 for Old Prime, and $13 75@$14 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 51,010 bbls, against 41,120 bbls. Jan. 1, 1860, and 77,283 bbls., Feb. 1, 1859. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6½c.@7c. ℘ ℔. Bacon has been inquired for at from 8⅞c.@9⅞c. ℘ ℔. Lard has been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales: 780 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in good demand, with sales of 800 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50; India Mess, $20@$23 ℘ tierce. Stock in the Packing-yards, 73,467 tcs. and bbls., against 80,818 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1860, and 61,011 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1859. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., at $3 75@$4 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet and somewhat nominal, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Flax has been scarce and inactive. Timothy attracts some attention, at very full prices, as much as $3 ℘ bushel having been paid for reaped within a few days. In Boston, sales have been effected of 15,500 bushels Calcutta Linseed, at $1 56@$1 58, chiefly at $1 56, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Goat are in demand; White Deer are sparingly sought after, at unchanged prices.

SPICES—Have attracted rather more attention, partly from speculators, at uniform rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 42½c.@45c.; Cassia, 17c.@18c.; Pepper, 8¼c.@8¾c., and Pimento at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, sales having been reported, since our last, of only 160 hhds., in lots, chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@7¾c., but including some clarified New-Orleans, at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. prime at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in request at unaltered quotations.

TIN—Has been more sought after, including Banca at 31c.@31½c., and Straits at 28½c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, to-day, and prices have not varied.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York during the month of January, 1860:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Jan. 1, '60, hhds	8,067	571	6	8,644
Received since	634	68	—	702
	8,701	639	6	9,346
Delivered since	845	126	3	974
Stock, Feb. 1, 1860	7,856	513	3	8,372
Stock, Feb. 1, 1859	8,367	323	—	8,590

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 23c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ℘ ℔.; 4,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 6¾d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 200 tcs. Lard, at 23s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d., and 500 boxes Cheese, on terms not ascertained. For London, 75 boxes Bacon, at 25s., and 10 tons Cloverseed, at 27s. 6d. For Galway, by the steamer *Circassian*, 500 bushels Wheat, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Pyramid*, 740 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, 550 tons Marble and Rags, &c., at $5,500; bark *Crusader*, 598 tons, same voyage, 450 tons Marble, ($10 ℘ ton,) $4,500; bark *Mahlon Williamson*, 429 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, about $18; a schooner, 83 tons, to Antigua and back, $600; a brig, 149 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., 60c. ℘ bbl.; two schooners to a Windward Island, 60c.; one, 170 tons, from Baltimore to Cardenas and back to New-York, $1,300; one, 290 tons, to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3 and $3 50 on and under deck; a brig to South side Cuba and back, 46c. and $3; one, same voyage, all Sugar, 39c.; a British brig, 190 tons, to Malta; Norw. brig *Shamrock*, 330 tons, to Hamburg, and brig *Karnak*, from Philadelphia to Sagua-la-Grande, on private terms.

Real Estate—JAN. 30 and 31.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 45 Rose-street, opposite Duane $7,600
House and grounds on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, S. I. 7,900

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WORK BY the day or week, or would go out by the month as seamstress in a private family in a steady situation, as she understands all kinds of family sewing, and can trim and make over children's hats; City references. Call for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; latter situation preferred. Has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and lady's maid, a situation in a respectable family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; has no objections to travel; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced servant; is a hard-working, economical girl; thorough in her duties, trustworthy and reliable; would do general housework; references unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady that boards, or will go in the country; wages, $7; call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful as lady's maid. Call, for two days, at No. 314 Mott-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress; is an experienced shirt-maker; has no objection to light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 260 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do washing and chamberwork, or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker. Best of City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL RESPECTABLE family by a young woman twenty years of age, as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and needlework. Address MARY BEGGS, No. 189 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, who has no objection to the care of children, to travel with a lady. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Henry-st., room No. 7, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the day or week. Can cut and make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., between Houston and Carmine sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook, bakes bread and biscuit, and a neat washer and ironer. Good reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 27 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 296 1st-av., near 17th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or has no objection to do chamberwork and waiting. The very best of reference given. Call for two days at 194 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands her business well, as reference can show. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl; will do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A SEWING machine wishes employment in a family by the day or week; will cut shirts or dresses if required. Terms reasonable. Call at No. 252 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue B, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable widow; is willing and true to her employer's interest. Reference given. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., between Houston and Carmine sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 60 Spring-st., Room No. 1, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. The best of references given. Call for two days at No. 250 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, having a large family to support, needlework, either by hand or machine; is an elegant needlewoman. Address J. C. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; IS willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be well recommended by her present employer, at No. 7 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call or send, for one week, to No. 55½ West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address COOK, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver. Left on account of his employer parting with his horses. Can give the best City reference as to strict honesty, sobriety and attention to business. Any commands for W. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to. No objection to City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man who thoroughly understands his business; is in fact a good surgeon; understands the training of young horses thoroughly; can give the highest City and country reference as to capability and sobriety; can be seen at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av., or address M. C., for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY the advertiser, who has been for eight years driving in this City. Is a first-class driver, and, as his high references will show, is in every respect qualified to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Is a single man, and a temperate one. Address E. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; understands the management of graperies, green-houses, &c.; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good reference. Apply, for his week, to G. W. G., A. Read's Seedstore, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience (in this country as well as the old) in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; can produce the best City references. Apply to W. B., No. 180 West 16th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom. No objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful. Understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of reference given as to character and capability. None but a first-class place accepted. Address A. B. C., at Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer; has a practical knowledge of it; can give the best of recommendations from his present employer, where he has lived five years, for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address D. M. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss (middle-aged man) with good references from former employers, to work on a gentleman's place; speaks German and French and a little English; understands the care of horses, plain gardening, &c. Address A B C, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a single German, who understands taking care of a greenhouse and vegetable gardening; knows the management of fruit trees, grapes and shrubs, and can lay out gardens. Address, for three days, C. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has had twenty years' experience; has been in the best establishments in the City; the best City reference given. Call on or address H. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Varick, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful. Has no objection to any part of the country. Has good reference as to capability and character. Address C. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man of no family; a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, green-houses and graperies; has the best of testimonials. Address, for two days, P. O. B., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference. Call or address R. T., No. 871 Broadway, for two days, in fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man fully competent to take charge of green-houses, vineries, and vegetable gardens. Good references given. Address T. D. C., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS VALET or waiter in a respectable private family, by a young man who is well acquainted with his duties; City reference given. Address S. T., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; good City references given. Address L. B., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, in a respectable private family; he is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by the family he has lived with in the City. Address H. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as coachman and groom; he understands his business, and is sober and honest; is a careful driver, with best City and country references. Address J. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Direct to J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, in a private family; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 62 University-place.

A BOOK-KEEPER — A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent—desires a situation. Refers to last employers and others. Address B. Y. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD a number of years' experience in business, and is fully competent, desires a situation. The best of City reference given. Address P. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for four days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ENGLISH, Scotch or Welsh, to go twenty miles up the Hudson; one to cook, wash and iron, and to take charge of milk, and the other as chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; must be obliging and kind to children. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at No. 150 Canal-st., near Bowery, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE DOMESTIC; ONE who understands cooking, washing and ironing. To one who is honest and can give good reference, good wages will be given. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 276 West 20th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO WILL ASsist in the washing and ironing; she must be a good bread-baker. Call at No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR LIFE INSURANCE.—Parties having a good address, and particularly those with a wide circle of acquaintance, can build up for themselves a large and permanent income. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 2,685.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND:"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in EVERY FAMILY, by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 430 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by

E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—For sale, the undermentioned second-hand presses:
1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 59x40.
1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 54x31.
1 double-cylinder printing machine, bed 50x31.
1 single small cylinder printing machine, bed 30x34.
1 single large-cylinder printing machine, with 4 rollers, bed 52x34.
1 single large-cylinder printing machine, bed 41x28½.
1 super-royal Washington press and steam inker.
1 improved job printing machine, bed 20x13.
1 medium Adams' power-press, bed 23x19.
Also, several hand and card presses.
The above have been carefully repaired, and will be sold low on application to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

COE & SNIFFEN'S PATENT CLIPPER SKATES.—Premiums awarded by various State Fairs. The vise-like pressure on the foot, wood and leather dispensed with. The Skate secured to the foot (without straps) by a beautiful piece of mechanism which admits of contraction or expansion as desired. PATTERSON BROTHER, No. 27 Park row.

MOTH PROOF TRUNKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER's trunks afford the very best protection against moth. Get them early before the moth miller begins its work among woolens, furs, &c. Corner Bleecker and Hammond sts. WM. DELANO.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT COACH built to order by Wood Brothers; it has been used a few times only, is fully equal to new, and will be sold low. Apply to JAMES YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

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ALL NEW-YORK BOOKSELLERS
HAVE NOW FOR SALE
THE AUTHOR'S EDITION
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CAPT. M'CLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE
OF THE DISCOVERY IN THE ARCTIC SEAS OF
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S REMAINS.
1 elegant volume, large 12mo. Price $1 50.
With 16 full page Illustrations and 4 Maps.
The same as in the English edition.
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ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
No. 6 College-place.
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS
AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES', MISSES' and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlets and fleece lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose, very cheap. Cloth and worsted leggins and mittens, knitting yarns, all colors, Shetland veils, &c., at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 18th-st., East side—the Red Stocking.

NET HOSIERY AND GLOVES—LADIES' White and Brown Cotton Hose, Men's Brown Half-hose, Children's Mixt Hose, Lisle Thread Gloves, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris, and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Corsican Brothers—A Good-Natured Gentleman.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Old Man of the Mountain—The Golden Axe—Midnight Conspirators.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Golden Farmer—Evening—La Tour de Nesle—The Double-Bedded Room.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Joie de la Maison—Un Monsieur et un Dame.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-drawn battle for the Speakership is happily brought to a close. Upon the first ballot yesterday, 233 being present and 117 necessary to a choice, Mr. Briggs, of New-York, added his vote to those which Mr. Pennington had secured the day before, and Mr. Pennington having thus 117 votes was declared elected. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Sherman and Bocock, and the oath of office having been administered, the members were also sworn in. After a scene of much confusion, a Committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and then an adjournment to Friday was carried. The Senate, after the transaction of unimportant business, went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

The Senate Committee for investigating the affair at Harper's Ferry, yesterday discharged Realf from further attendance, and he left for this City. Senator Wilson was examined, and detailed an interview he had had with Col. Forbes, in the Senate Chamber, early in May, 1858, wherein Forbes repeated the thrice-told tale of his Kansas work and the sufferings of his family, and warned the Senator against the rash projects of John Brown. Mr. Wilson at once wrote to Dr. Howe, mentioning the suggestions of Forbes, and urging him to place beyond the reach of Brown the arms sent to Kansas by the Boston Committee. This recommendation Mr. Wilson had supposed to have been adopted, and had known nothing more of the matter until the outbreak at Harper's Ferry had occurred. While these investigations were proceeding at Washington, it is understood that the trial of Stevens was proceeding at Charlestown, but we have no information as to the case.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Queenstown on the 13th inst., having put in at St. Johns, N. F., for coals, furnishes us dates one day later from Europe. There is little of interest. Rumors of the Congress having been fixed for Feb. 15, of Cardinal Antonelli having resigned, and of a commercial treaty having been executed between France and England, form the staple of the news. The statement that Lord Cowley's mission to London had any relation to the Italian question is authoritatively denied.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District of Maine held their Convention yesterday to nominate Delegates to Charleston. Of the gentlemen selected, one was a friend of the Administration, and the other of Mr. Douglas. Resolutions favorable to the latter gentleman were voted down.

The opening lecture of the Agricultural Course, instituted in connection with Yale College, was delivered yesterday by Prof. S. W. Johnson. The Course will continue until the closing week of the present month, and will include prelections from many prominent practical and scientific men.

In the State Senate, yesterday, reports were presented favorable to the bill for prevention of frauds in the transfer of stock, to the bill giving counsel for prisoners charged with felony the last argument after trial, and the bill in reference to suits against heirs and devisees. Mr. Robertson introduced his bill to amend the Metropolitan Police act. The bill to provide means for completing the Canals was discussed in Committee of the Whole until noon, when the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed Messrs. Schultz, Benedict, Anable, Whiting, and Masten, as Harbor Masters, and Messrs. Seaman and Thatcher as Wardens of the Port of New-York. A large number of petitions were presented in the Assembly. Mr. Pond introduced a bill to enable New-York City to raise money by tax and loan; and Mr. Flagler reported the *Pro Rata* Freight Bill with a written report. Thursday of next week was, after some discussion, fixed for its consideration.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a report was received from the Superintendent of School Buildings, and Messrs. Laimbeer and Lewis, to the effect that they had thoroughly examined the Free-Academy building, and found it perfectly safe.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Dr. Gunn applied for an appropriation to pay his house rent for the year. There is due the different counties about $20,000 for taking care of distressed emigrants. Six hundred and twenty-four alien passengers arrived during the week, and $2,034 65 were received for commutation.

At a meeting of the Board of Currency last evening, Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, read an interesting paper on the character and increase of Bank Deposits, in which he advocated the total abolition of compulsory deposits, the repeal of the usury laws, &c., as necessary to the stability of the currency.

The Jury in the trial of John Crummins for the murder of Dennis McHenry, after deliberating through Tuesday night, came into Court (Oyer and Terminer) yesterday morning, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy." He was remanded for sentence. Mortimer Shay was then placed on trial, before the same Judge (Ingraham) and another Jury, charged with the murder of John Leary, Nov. 23, 1859, at that notorious locality, Crown's Corner, in the Five Points, where an unknown man was killed by Jones, who was tried and convicted last week. In Shay's case, the evidence both for prosecution and defence was yesterday completed, and the Court adjourned till to-day.

Limited transactions occurred in Stocks, though, for the most part, prices were sustained. Less activity was reported in the Money Market. No important changes transpired in loan or discount rates. The news from Washington of the final election of a Speaker afforded much satisfaction, without exercising any very positive influence in business circles.

Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Flour at uniform rates. Wheat, Rye and Barley were sparingly dealt in. More firmness was apparent in the market for Corn, Pork and Lard, which were in fair request. Beef and Rice were saleable at unaltered figures. Groceries, Metals, Hay, Hemp, Leather, Dyewoods, Fish, Fruit, Salt and Seeds were generally quiet. Adamantine Candles were actively sought after. Spices attracted more attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no important variations. There were 396 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market, the total receipts of live animals for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 3,478 beef cattle; 129 milch cows; 417 veal calves; 6,948 sheep; and 2,715 hogs—total, 13,687, against a total weekly average for all of last year, of 23,307. The main deficit was of swine and sheep. Beeves numbered some 500 less than the average. The deficiency in live animals has been nearly made up in dressed carcases. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold at nearly ½c. ℘ lb., estimated dressed weight, higher than at the previous market. Some of the best went at 10½c.@11c.; those of good quality ranged at about 10c.; and poorer grades all the way down to 7c., according to quality. Good cows sell a little better; ordinary animals are still in slight demand. Veal calves are in fair demand at former prices; yet "bobs," which are in large supply, are hard to work off at any price. Sheep are in fair supply, and sell at prices equivalent to 4½c.@5½c. ℘ lb., live weight, for poor to good; and 6c.@6½c. for first qualities. Hogs are scarce, and have advanced near ⅛c. ℘ lb., live weight; ranging at 6¼c. @6½c. for corn-fed, and 5¾c.@6c. for still-fed.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, occupied the attention of the Senate, on Tuesday, with an elaborate defence of Slavery. Mr. Douglas' bill for assuring peace between the States was the order of the day, but in the report of the speech we cannot find so much as an allusion to this wise and conservative measure. Mr. Hunter's whole argument was given apparently to prove that the "peculiar institution" is the highest form of civilization—"the normal condition of society"—"the black-marble keystone of the mighty arch of the Union," and "that there is no nation known to history that has not built up its foundation on this system." All this may be perfectly true or perfectly false, keystone, foundation and all, and we know no reason why Mr. Hunter should not air his theories—provided they do not interfere with the public business. Since the commencement of the Session, Senators have had abundant leisure to speak in this way, there having been nothing to do in the way of legislation while the House remained unorganized. And surely they might well spend their time much worse. An ingenious argument, even when we do not accept its conclusions, sets us a-thinking, and a sophism, the fallacy of which demands never so slight an exercise of acuteness to detect, is positively refreshing. But we cannot in conscience say that Mr. Hunter has gratified our reasonable hopes of entertainment. He has neither impressed us by the philosophy, nor startled us by the novelty of his notions. His historical statements were not fortified by fact, and his theories were sadly bare of illustration. It was the same old glorification of Slavery which we are all of us, Northerners and Southerners both, beginning to know by heart, relieved at intervals by some very passable flourishes of rhetoric, and concluding with the stereotyped eulogy on the stars and stripes, and the fervent, and no doubt honest, prayer for the perpetuity of the Republic.

We are glad, however, that the Senator from Virginia has had his say on this subject. We trust he feels relieved after thus eloquently discharging his duty to his constitutents and the country. But we are tempted to ask, in all humility, why he is not willing that others should form and express opinions on Slavery, even though they should chance not to coincide with his own. It is the fate of great minds not always to be appreciated in their day and generation, and it often remains to after ages to recognize, with sudden reverence, the central truths which were to them as the sun and moon of their ethical or political system. They should, then, be tolerant of the intellectual infirmity of mankind, and not expect all men to have their mental vision purged from their birth of the mists and prejudices which obscure the radiance of the truth, or hope to see them all ascend at once, with the favored few, to the serene heights of sure philosophy. The general sentiment of civilized and Christian nations, that the condition of involuntary servitude is an evil, may be only a prejudice, but it is deep-seated and wide-spread, and no one should expect that it can be uprooted in a day. We should be patient with it, and trust once more in Time, the painful mother of all truth.

It is a curious phenomenon of our own day and nation that all opinions favorable to Slavery should be regarded as "conservative" and "practical," while those opposed to it should be stigmatized as the "utopian" and "theoretical" excesses of a "false philanthropy," and their expression denounced by the application to it of that dread political banword, "agitation." The advocates of Slavery seem to be aiming to combine in defence of their cause all the calm and solid dignity of recognized opinions with the fierce impetuosity of a new-found propaganda.

If Slavery really is the greatest source of the prosperity, and the surest guaranty of the perpetuity, of the State, surely nothing should delight its preachers more than the fullest discussion. They should rejoice to have all its peculiarities held up to the clearest light of day, its supposed merits examined and its alleged defects pointed out and criticised. This would be the plainest way in which to remove the existing prejudices against it, to silence impertinent objections and to bring all men to the ultimate conviction that it realizes the perfection of human society, and that it has its corner-stone in the Divine sanction. Why should the Senator from Virginia, who can find no language sufficiently graphic to depict his enthusiastic admiration and love of negro bondage, have any fear that this agitation will "make Slavery so odious that the white people of the South will have to emancipate their slaves?" Is he afraid to trust to free thought, free speech, to the enlightened judgment and moral instincts of mankind? Does the truth fear the grapple with falsehood, and can it only "have free course and be glorified" when it is allied to intolerance and upheld by despotism? The singular sensitiveness of the Senator to Northern sentiment will be interpreted, he may be sure, as betraying the inward consciousness of weakness—the secret misgiving that the foundations are not well laid of the imposing superstructure of specious argument and pompous declamation he has erected, and that there is "something rotten" in the Utopia of Southern society, which he has depicted in the colors of a glowing imagination.

Another no less glaring feature of the argument of the Senator, and of Southern men generally, deserves notice. It is this: That while they uphold the institution of Slavery as both "normal" and "perfect," the "keystone of the Union," "which has sustained all stable Governments and free institutions," they are constantly demanding for it new securities and increased protection. We at the North feel no such solicitude about the system of free labor, which the Senator regards as "only an experiment," and we are perfectly willing that it should be made "the subject of persistent attack for more than forty years." We have no fears that it will not survive the professional special pleading of Mr. O'Conor, or the Senatorial rhetoric of Mr. Hunter. The election of either of these gentlemen to the Presidency, with their avowed preference of slave to free institutions, would provoke from no Northern State the threat of secession.

We find no such confidence, repose and security at the South. What means the incessant complaint of our Southern brethren—a complaint well founded to some extent, as we freely admit,—that the North, in the discharge of its constitutional obligations, will not give more efficient protection to the institution in the rendition of "fugitives from service," and thus by an external pressure prevent its walls from falling outward? What means the universal consternation occasioned by the foray of a handful of misguided men, reprobated as it was by almost the entire North, and against the recurrence of which the North is willing to grant every practicable guarantee not absolutely at variance with the Constitution? What means the reiterated threat of disunion if the political power of the country is not committed four years longer to the control of the South? Whence the Southern dread of the "irrepressible conflict" between the two systems of labor, when it holds its own to be so much wizer and better and stronger than ours? Why these forcible expulsions of peaceable and inoffensive citizens from a Southern State, against whom there was no pretence of the violation of any law, or of any disturbance of the peace, or any interference with slaves, and whose only crime was that they were Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and were foolishly trying the "experiment" of free labor? Finally, what means the reign of terror inaugurated throughout almost the entire South, the details of which we have no desire to enumerate, and which bids fair to establish a practical despotism from the Potomac to the Gulf? These things are all the fruits of that institution which was the subject of Mr. Hunter's unmeasured eulogy on Tuesday, by which, in his view, "society is developed into a higher civilization," and in the shadow of which a great people may quietly repose "undisturbed by any convulsion or shock of society."

This is the truth, which it is needful should be spoken now, and spoken, too, in no spirit of hostility to the South. We respect the rights—we would not interfere with the institutions—of the South; we would scrupulously fulfill all the requirements of the Constitution in our relations with our sister States. It is not pleasant to feel obliged to repeat these assertions, for no man cares to make solemn declarations that he will keep his word and do his duty. But we repeat them. As we are ready to leave any imperfections in our social system to the remedial influences of time, to natural laws and moral agencies, so we desire to cultivate none other than the most fraternal feelings with our Southern brethren. But when from the Senate of the United States a Senator, eminent for his private worth and public services, sees fit to send forth through the length and breadth of the land his proclamation of the superiority of slave institutions to free, Northern men and Northern journalists must rebuke him for forcing on that very "irrepressible conflict" which all conservative Americans most earnestly deprecate and desire to see averted.

Regular Accidents.

Mr. Buckle's rule of averages is busy with the railways. This Oxford philosopher, as the reader knows or ought to know, avers that when one white hat is seen on the boulevards, a certain number of other white hats must have made their appearance at the same time; and the law which determines how many gentlemen shall eat *omelettes aux fines herbes* at their breakfast in New-York on a given day, is just as fixed as the principle which controls the stars in their courses. There is, then, we may be sure, a discoverable *rationale* of the simultaneous slaughters which are now constantly going on all over this country on our various railroad lines. Pending the discovery thereof, we beg leave, however, to suggest that in all these instances, one identical trait reappears which ought to suffice for all practical, if not for all philosophical purposes in dealing with them, and that is a certain stolid and frigid recklessness of human life and the common obligations of duty, which has apparently assumed the character of a chronic malady with our common carriers. It demands for the patients' sake, as well as for our own, a sharp and speedy remedy.

When the Directors of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway last Summer threw a train of passengers through a rotten bridge at Schaghticoke, and murdered almost one human being to each director, this trait came out on the inquest. The management had known that the bridge was rotten, certainly, but they let the trains run on over it all the same. When a new-made bride was instantly killed, and several other persons were mortally mangled, the other day, on the Hudson River Road, the same trait reappeared. A brakeman had indeed precipitated the calamity by his carelessness, but the engineer of one of the two trains which came into collision was driving an engine "notoriously imperfect." In an accident which occurred yesterday afternoon on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, but in which, however, no lives fortunately were lost, precisely the same trait gleams vividly out in every line of the telegram which narrates the incident. It runs as follows:

> "Baltimore, Feb. 1.—This morning, about 2½ o'clock, as the train from Philadelphia reached the Susquehanna River, the express, mail, and sleeping car, passed, as usual, on the ferry-boat; but from too much headway, the express car went over into deep water, the truck falling on the deck of the boat, but doing no damage to her. The passengers in the sleeping-car knew nothing of the affair for some minutes after.
>
> It is supposed that the ice on the brakes prevented them from acting properly. The mail-car came near going over, and the mail agent jumped from the window, but the brakeman promptly disconnected the coupling and thus saved further disaster. The accident together with the storm delayed the arrival of the train here till 6 o'clock."

Observe the exquisite unconsciousness with which this picture is painted.

A train consisting of a mail, express and sleeping car, the two former attended by wakeful employes, the latter filled with passengers, is driven on board the upper deck of a ferry boat about to push off into the broad and deep waters of the Susquehanna. "Too much headway" is thoughtlessly given to this train, and there being evidently nothing in the nature of a guard to prevent such an accident, the whole train rushes along the deck, and the leading car—*only* the express-car to be sure, with its freight of valuables and its possible agent—plunges over the bows of the boat into the stream. The mail-car "came near going over"—so near that the agent had to save himself by "jumping out of the window"—but a miraculous brakeman, who happened, through some convulsion of nature, to be on the spot, and to have his wits about him, "promptly disconnected the coupling and thus saved further disaster." The passengers in Car No. 3 "knew nothing of the affair for some minutes after"—no more, doubtless, than they would have known of it, had they been dragged behind the express and the mail headlong into forty feet of ice-cold water, packed helpless in their berths.

The authors of this mishap, which might so easily have worn a sterner name, suppose "that the ice on the brakes prevented them from acting properly." The "brakes" are to be congratulated that their "improper action" can be so easily accounted for by the weather. But the ice which blocked their cogs was certainly not more cool than the easy disregard of the commonest precautions against precisely such an accident as this which actually took place, that is manifested in all the arrangements of the train which it befell.

Night after night, it seems from this sketch, costly freights of express lines, the valuable mails of the national post, and the lives more valuable still of passengers sleeping quietly in reliance upon the good faith and the good sense of the managers of this railway, are exposed to the chances of a sudden access of impetus at the moment of reaching the ferry boat, or of a nipping frost on the brakes, or of a careless brakeman off his post.

And yet, when one of these days we hear that a sleeping-car between Philadelphia and Baltimore has become the coffin of twenty or thirty or fifty human beings in exactly this way, we shall all fall to deploring the "mysterious calamity," and to throwing the responsibility for it upon the hands of Providence.

The Election of a Speaker.

The final result of the long contest for the Speakership, was yesterday reached in the election of Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, by a majority of one, the decisive vote being cast by the much-abused Mr. Briggs, of New-York. This termination of the conflict will no doubt torment every partisan as much as it will delight every patriot in the land. Drawn battles are never satisfactory to the parties engaged; but after twenty-four hours of continuous chess, the most enthusiastic spectator could hardly lament the resignation of the game by both champions, though the one were a Morphy and the other an Andersen; and when the night fell upon the terrible field of Chalons, the wretched country people of Champagne were probably too happy to find the great fight come to an end even to inquire whether Attila or Aetius had won the day.

So now the citizens of the United States in general will unquestionably exult over the escape of the Government from the wilderness of debating and balloting in which it has for forty days been lost, with a profound indifference to the disappointments of the Democracy and of their antagonists alike. For the last month the partisan journals of either side have been doing their best to fix the responsibility of this tedious disorganization on their opponents; and it is due to both sides to say that each has proved its case.

The Republicans charged the Democracy with a wish to shelter the Administration from the consequences of the corruption which has grown up under its patronage and encouragement, by raising frivolous objections to the election of any candidate decidedly committed to the Opposition.

The Democracy used against the Republicans the strong impression on the Southern mind that the supporters of Mr. Sherman meant to assert the right of the North to interfere with the institution of Slavery, even where it exists by virtue of the local law.

This impression originated with the recommendation by Mr. Sherman and a number of other prominent Republicans of a book in which the Slavery of the South was emphatically denounced as an evil to be assailed in all conceivable ways. It was an incorrect impression, of course, and did great injustice at least to Mr. Sherman, but it was a great political fact, nevertheless, and ought to have been recognized as such by practical politicians. The attempt to disregard and evade it has resulted as all thoughtful observers from the first foresaw that it must, in driving the Republican Party back from the position it had assumed, and compelling it into a victory which strangely resembles a defeat.

The Democracy on the other hand, can hardly send up many pœans over the elevation to the Chair of the House of a Republican who represents the conservative Whiggery of Henry Clay. Both parties have been severely disciplined; and those who, like ourselves, have echoed for weeks past the wish of Achilles, when he watched from his tent the Greeks and Trojans fighting at the ships, "that both might be utterly destroyed and give place to better men," will join with us, we trust, in the more humane hope that a spirit of nationality may now enter into these contending factions, and that Congress, after wasting nearly seven weeks of the public time in "licking itself into shape," may now set to work to redeem its own reputation and relieve the suffering interests of the country.

At least, we may all rejoice that the corruptions which have grown up under the existing Administration are as likely to be brought to light in the House under the sway of Mr. Pennington as they could have been under any other Speaker whatever.

Physical Training.

We think it not at all improbable that the establishment of gymnasia at our two principal seats of learning—Harvard and Yale—within the last few months, is an event which, little attention as it excites, will influence the future of the country a good deal more than the "organization of the House." The political institutions of a nation have of course not a little to do with its destiny, but the health and happiness of the individuals who live under them have a great deal more. Constitutions and acts of Congress, and decisions of Courts, are after all but paper and ink. They owe, we were going to say, all their real value to the mental and moral characteristics of the men who are to obey them.

A great many races and nations have had just as good laws on paper as ever we have had. They have boasted systems of jurisprudence more logical, more scientifically arranged, and more comprehensive. It is not in legislation that we can ever hope to "defy competition." Frenchmen, Mexicans, even Chinese, have all drawn up codes which a trained jurist would pronounce superior to the best efforts of our lawgivers; but whatever superiority we can claim over our neighbors as an organized community is due, as we have already said, in the main to the mental and moral characteristics of individual men and women; and no one who knows anything of the habits of the Anglo-Saxon races can deny that these characteristics depend, in a great degree—whether for their badness or goodness—upon the hardness of our muscles and the strength of our digestion. The Anglo-Saxon race—there is no use in denying it—is a most gluttonous race, has enormous appetites, and is not always scrupulous in their gratification; but it is also the most industrious and restless race in the world. There are no limits to the tasks it imposes on its brain and nerves. There are no men who undergo the tremendous strain to which professional and business men here, and still more truly in England, subject themselves. The New-York or Boston or London barrister or merchant, in the full blaze of success, is a phenomenon such as cannot be witnessed in any other countries. The German plods nine hours over his books, but he is never excited about his work. He absorbs slowly, but he is never intensely agitated, is not devoured by a merciless ambition, or scourged by an insatiable activity. The Frenchman, as all the world knows, is an exceedingly clever fellow, but he is the last man in the world utterly to scorn the delights of the *café*, the *salon*, and the theatre, and the Boulevards, merely to live laborious days. To find people to whom idleness is misery, to whom night brings no rest and morning no respite, who spend their days in Court or in offices, and their nights at meetings or lectures, or over their books, or in the House of Commons, one must study the English race. Combine with this much devotion to law, and physic, and science, and theology, and commerce, this feverish thirst for the process which brings fame and money, an appetite which is notoriously equal to an enormous amount of badly-cooked fish, meat, vegetables and pastry, and it must be confessed the result is an animal which it is no easy matter to keep in good health. We have, in short, inherited the love of our Saxon forefathers for the good things of this life, but have long lain aside the outdoor pursuits which made them impregnable to the assaults of dyspepsia. Our pursuits are civilized and refined, but our hunger continues barbarian. We work as if we were all nerves, and eat as if we were all muscle. What the result is we all know. England has been saved by the fact that an idle and wealthy aristocracy has made outdoor exercise, and the leisure that it requires, *fashionable*. We, having no such protection, are falling victims to all the diseases known to pharmacy. The American women have already succumbed, and owing to the exertions of pious professors, the ignorant precaution of fond parents, in early life, and an insane devotion to money-making in after years, the men are on the edge of the abyss of ailing into which their mothers and sisters have fallen. All the influences under which the student of the last generation lived, taught him to associate muscle with rowdyism, ruddy cheeks with cocktails, long-windedness with profane swearing, and broad shoulders with neglect of the ordinances of revealed religion. Tallness was the only sign of virtue tolerable and tolerated. Width and weight were held to indicate a steady tendency towards the State prison, and the model young man became pale, lanky, dyspeptic, his only rational notion on the subject of health being contained in a profound contempt for his own body, as the author of all his wretchedness. His desire was to be all soul. But this generation, we are glad to see, is at last beginning to recognize the truth that if we seek to turn ourselves altogether into soul, we shall end by having the poorest possible kind of article; that crushing the body on behalf of the intellect is like improving wine by watering it—what you gain in volume you lose in strength; that the pale, sickly student may possibly win most prizes in college, but that the hardy, robust one is he who will win most prizes in the world, and that, in short, natural abilities and industry being equal, the man is most successful who at the close of his career has digested most dinners with least difficulty. The Count de Segur relates that the tortures of a hereditary disease, united with the pangs of fever, wrung from the great Napoleon, on one of the most critical days in his history, the exclamation that the first requisite of good generalship was good health. Jomini records that in his calmest moments he adhered to the maxim which his own sufferings had suggested, and we have no doubt that he would, if the occasion had arisen, have extended its application to every pursuit in life. Health is daily becoming more and more a condition of success. The "favored races in the struggle for life" are to be more than ever the healthy races. We trust, too, the venerable professors and theologians, whose magnanimous reproduction of old prejudice, has made gymnastics a legal collegiate amusement, are consoled by the reflection that experience and research are daily showing the intimate connection that exists between men's morality and the condition of their stomachs. We have been cherishing too long the absurd conceit that science and machinery were doing away with the necessity for physical strength, and that our mission henceforward was to devise, and invent, and think. We are discovering, before it is too late, that even to think well we must have a great deal besides brains.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Accident on the Western Railroad—Particulars of the Casualty—Names of the Injured.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 1.

A fatal accident occurred on the Western Railroad, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of one person and the injury of many others more or less seriously. The last car but one of the New-York mail train, from Hartford and New-Haven, was thrown off the track at a point about a quarter of a mile this side of Wilbraham and four miles from Palmer, while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles on hour, and rolled down an embankment about fifty feet high.

Simon Daily, a brakeman, who was on the rear car, was run over, the car passing over both legs. He is supposed to have jumped off. He was left at Palmer, and lived only about four hours after the accident. He resided at the corner of Federal and Shaving streets in this city. He was unmarried and had a sister in Springfield. He had been in the employment of the Company for twelve years.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worcester, was seriously injured on the head and elsewhere, and had one of his legs broken. He was on his way home, and was left at Worcester.

A Mr. Ogden, who was said to be seriously injured, was left at Palmer, that being thought the safest arrangement.

Mr. and Mrs. James Biddles, actor and actress, who had been performing with Mr. Lingham, at Springfield, were seriously injured. They were brought to this city, and sent to their boarding-house, No. 64 Hudson-street, and attended by Dr. Fitch. Mr. Biddles, who is the father of Mrs. Thomas Barry, was severely bruised about the head, limbs and back, and Mrs. B. bruised about the head and back. None of their injuries are dangerous; but they will be confined to the house several days.

The car was thrown from the track by the breaking of one of the wheels, and while the remaining cars of the train were left in an upright position this was tumbled, as stated, down an embankment of fifty feet, making several revolutions during the descent. There were about 25 passengers in it at the time, and they were warned of the approach of danger by a strange rumbling noise which preceded the accident. One of the passengers, Mr. Lingham, an actor, well known hereabouts, became so alarmed that he attempted to pass to a forward car, but upon reaching the platform he found that he could not stand—so great was the motion—and was obliged to retrace his steps. He had just closed the door when the car fell, and he describes his descent as anything but agreeable. He once encountered the stove, and as a memento of the companionship he has several severe burns added to the numerous bruises received.

The conductor, Mr. Benjamin Hobart, who heard the bounding of the car upon the sleepers, immediately pulled the bell-rope to stop the train, but in a few seconds after the car was thrown off on the right hand side of the track. The rear car was thrown off, but was left standing across the track. All the occupants of this car were entirely uninjured.

We are informed that a lady was seen in the car who had a broken arm, but we were unable to ascertain the fact, or the lady's name.

Besides those above mentioned, none were very seriously injured, although probably every person in the car was more or less bruised. Several ladies were seen with cuts in their heads by one of our informants. Chester W. Chapin, President of the Western Railroad, was on the train coming to Boston, but he remained on the spot to give his advice and assistance.

The accident took place at five minutes before 2 o'clock, and the train arrived in this city at 6½, having been delayed an hour and thirty-five minutes.

Accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

This morning about 2½ o'clock, as the train from Philadelphia reached the Susquehanna River, the express, mail and sleeping car passed as usual on the ferry-boat, but from too much headway the express car went over into deep water, the truck falling on the deck of the boat, but doing no damage to her. The passengers in the sleeping car knew nothing of the affair for some minutes after. It is supposed that the ice on the brakes prevented them from acting properly. The mail car came near going over, and the mail agent jumped from the window, but the brakeman promptly disconnected the coupling, and thus saved further disaster. The accident, together with the storm, delayed the arrival of the train here till 6 o'clock.

Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Montreal, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

An accident occurred on the Portland Road, near the boundary line, yesterday. The baggage car of a train was thrown down an eighty feet embankment. The express mail conductor was injured, but not very seriously.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

The "City of Manchester" at St. Johns.

ADVICES ONE DAY LATER.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Jan. 11, and Queenstown, at 4 P. M., on the 13th, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, short of coal. She will remain here nearly thirty-six hours, and will be due at New-York about Wednesday next.

The *City of Manchester* experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales.

She reports having seen but very little ice.

The advices by this arrival are one day later, by telegraph from London to Queenstown.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A rumor is current that the Congress meets on the 15th of February.

Another rumor is to the effect that Antonelli has resigned his position at Rome.

It is also reported that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and England.

The Rentes have advanced, closing to-day at 68f.75c.

London, Friday, Jan. 13.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Bank Court broke up without the announcement of any alteration in the rate of discount.

The *Daily News* distinctly states that Lord Cowley did not come to London on any mission, and that he brought no proposition whatever from the French Government.

The telegraph between the Channel Islands and France has been successfully laid.

An exaggerated account of the stringency of the New-York Money market slightly influenced the Funds.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—SENATOR WILSON ON THE STAND—THE TRIAL AT CHARLESTOWN.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee discharged Realf to-day. He will leave immediately for New-York.

Thaddeus Hyatt arrived here to-day, and will appear before the Committee to-morrow morning.

Senator Wilson was before the Committee to-day. He stated that early in May, 1858, Mr. Forbes came to his seat in the Senate Chamber, introduced himself, and informed him that he (Forbes) had been employed by Brown to go to Kansas to drill some forces in 1857; that Brown had not paid him for his trouble; that his (Forbes') family was starving in Europe, and that the men in the East who had contributed money for the defence of Kansas ought to pay him. He was much excited, and denounced Brown and others. He said that some of the arms which were sent to Kansas had passed into Brown's hands and were stored in Iowa; that he was not a safe man, and that these arms ought to be taken out of his control. Supposing that he referred to the Border difficulties between Missouri and Kansas, and that Brown might retaliate any attacks upon Kansas by going into Missouri, he wrote to Dr. Howe, suggesting to him to see some of the men who had contributed arms for defence in Kansas, to get those arms out of Brown's hands, and place them in the control of reliable men in that Territory, who would see that they were only used for defence. He said that if those arms should be used for illegal purposes, it would involve the men who had contributed them in trouble. Dr. Howe immediately wrote back that an order had been sent to Brown to deliver up those arms. The matter passed out of his mind, and he supposed all was right. He never had heard a word about the organization of forces for the invasion at Harper's Ferry in 1858, or afterward, and did not know that Howe had sent his letter to Brown.

The Resident Democratic National Committee several days ago, instructed their Chairman to call on Senator Mason, to inquire into the authenticity of the newspaper dispatches in relation to the proceedings before the Harper's Ferry Committee. He was assured that no information had been furnished by any member of the Committee or Clerk for publication, and that the statements sent abroad were no part of the testimony, but that they may have been furnished by witnesses not under oath.

THE TRIAL OF ANDREW STEVENS, AT CHARLESTOWN.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Nothing has come to hand to-night from Charlestown, Va., concerning the trial of Stevens, on trial there for participating in John Brown's invasion.

Fires.

BUILDINGS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Two brick buildings attached to the round house of the Central Railroad Company, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $1,000.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE AT TROY.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The boot and shoe store of G. W. Seaman, No. 131 Congress-street, was partially destroyed by fire at daybreak this morning. Loss about $3,000. Insured in the Market and Manhattan Company for $3,200.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Portland, Wednesday, Feb. 1—12 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *North American*, now nearly due with Liverpool dates of the 18th ult. Weather cold and calm.

Robbery.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Gen. Delza, Ambassador from one of the countries of South America, who arrived at this port on the *Isabel*, was robbed at his hotel, on Saturday, of $2,000 in Spanish money, one hundred real pieces of coinage of 1859, $1,500 in ten and twenty-pound notes of the Bank of England, honorary decorations, crosses, jewels, watches, &c., the total amounting in value to $17,000.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 1—8 P. M.

No signs of the *America*, now in her nineteenth day from Liverpool. A tremendous gale is prevailing here.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

James Miller, charged with the murder of a German named Henry Gauker, at Philadelphia on the 22d ult., was arrested here this morning by Philadelphia officers. He will be taken on this afternoon.

Maine Politics.

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Saco, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, held in Biddeford to-day, S. R. Lyman and Augustus Haines were chosen delegates to Charleston. One is a Douglas and the other an Administration man. Douglas resolutions were voted down.

Boiler Explosion.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

This forenoon the boiler of Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell's grain mill exploded, killing a negro and injuring another. A large portion of the building was completely demolished. Loss unknown.

Nomination of Ex-Gov. Chase, of Ohio, for the United States Senate.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Ex-Gov. Chase was to-night nominated for United States Senator by the Republican Caucus, on the first ballot. The election takes place to-morrow.

The Mississippi River.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The river is falling at this point, and full of floating ice. The weather continues very cold, the mer-

[illegible] zero all day, [illegible].

[illegible]

Charleston, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Arrived at Quarantine, brig *Delicia*, Lieut. Mc-Arann, from coast of Africa, a prize to the frigate *Constellation*. No negroes are on board of her.

The French Bark Uraguay Ashore.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The French bark *Uraguay* was driven ashore just below this city, during the heavy snow-storm this morning. She will be got off.

Steamer Sunk.

Memphis, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Hickman*, from Cincinnati bound to Little Rock, (Ark.,) has sunk in the Arkansas River.

Weather Reports.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Four inches of snow fell last night, but has much drifted.

Montreal, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Weather clear, and coldest we have had this season. Thermometer 22° below zero. Wind N.

Kingston, C. W., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Weather fine, clear and cold. Thermometer 18° below zero.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The thermometer stood at zero this morning, showing a fall of 35° since noon yesterday. Two or three inches of snow fell during the night.

Rouse's Point, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Weather clear. Thermometer 18° below zero.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Commencement of the Great Course of Lectures—Opening Lectures of Professor S. W. Johnson, and Daniel C. Eaton, Esq.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The long-heralded "Course of Agricultural Lectures" commenced to-day. It was the intention of the founders of this enterprise to make it the inauguration of the new building for the Yale Scientific School. This building, which is in fact the old Medical College rejuvenated, and enlarged by the addition of two wings, thus making it ample to contain lecture-rooms, a library-room, a laboratory, rooms for museums and other adjuncts necessary to a well appointed institution of the kind, has been fitted up through the munificence of Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of this city. His donation for this purpose is $50,000, and it only remains for other friends of the College to be equally liberal in endowing certain Professorships, such as that of Scientific Agriculture, of Botany, of Civil Engineering, of Metallurgy, which are as yet without endowment, to place this department of the University on so sure a footing that it will be equal, if not superior, to any of its kind in the country. But, as delays will occur, this edifice is not yet relieved of its army of masons and carpenters, and the company which has congregated from all parts of the country—from all the New-England States, all the middle States, most of the Western States, some of the Southern, (suppress that if you think it will endanger the Union,) and from the Canadas—was obliged to seek other quarters for a lecture-room. At the Temple there convened a goodly number of those who have taken in hand the elevation of Agriculture to its proper position among the industrial interests of the country, and of those too who have been attracted hither by the desire to improve themselves in their profession, to hear the first lecture of the course by Prof. S. W. Johnson, formerly a pupil of the celebrated Liebig, and now Professor of Scientific Agriculture at the Scientific School.

The lecturer commenced by saying that the object of Agriculture was primarily to produce a certain amount of vegetable and animal life; that the soil was the original source whence all this sprung, and that all food and clothing passed once at least through the hands of the husbandman. The farmer is Nature's helper, and in order to be her more efficient helper, he must know what Nature does. The architect, when about to build, collects his materials, brick, stone, timber, lime, paint, nails, glass. He knows what he can do with these materials, and what he cannot do. The farmer, in the same manner, should be conversant with his building material. If he wants to cover the frame of his ox with a good outside of flesh and fat, he should know what materials to use to the best advantage.

Farmers frequently think that the talk about agricultural chemistry is all twaddle; that farming is to be learned between the plow handles, and not in the chaos of a chemist's laboratory; that no knowledge is needed in their profession except the knowledge of hard work, and that a practical one, too; but they will find that the chemist can help them if they will but listen to him.

All vegetable and animal matter is composed of no more than twelve or fifteen different elements: an element in chemistry meaning that which cannot be decomposed by any known means. Four of these elements are called organic, and are by name carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.

The lecturer, by a series of interesting experiments, showed the nature of these substances, and whence obtained in their elementary form, hinting as he went along at the offices they perform in the general economy of nature.

Daniel C. Eaton, Esq., lecturer in the Scientific School, a gentleman graduated at Yale College in the class of 1857, and afterwards a student in Botany with the eminent Botanist, Gray, of Cambridge, delivered the second lecture. Subject—"The Vegetable Cell—its form, size, structure, contents, origin and mode of growth." An exact scientific knowledge of the structure of plants, though not absolutely necessary, is highly important to the successful farmer. All vegetation commences with the cell. A cross section of any plant, as a cornstalk for instance, displays numerous cavities which many suppose to be mere holes like those in a slice of bread. Such is not the case, but each cavity is a separate organized body. These are different in form and function, and are called vegetable cells. Each cell consists of a solid membrane, and when alive contains a fluid. In its primary form it is globular, or oval like an egg; in its secondary, it is a series of globules forming a "vessel." "Cellular tissue" is composed of the first kind, and "vascular tissue" of the second. The "red snow" which sometimes gives Arctic regions so scarlet a hue, is an example of the first class of cells, or rather it is itself one single cell containing floating about within its periphery other similar cells, which in their turn become parent cells.

The form of these vegetable cells is very various; the normal form is spherical, but they are often flattened so as to become onion shaped, sometimes ellipsoidal or even cylindrical. They are occasionally star shaped, as in the stem of the water-lily, often elongated as in the woods, and so crowded as to overlap one on another. They are as varied in size as in form, some in the same plant being three or four times as large as others. The smoke of a puffball is composed of the minutest of cells, each of which is a "spoor" or seed of 1-6,000 of an inch in diameter. In the elder they are 1-120. Their length in the inner bark of moose wood is 1-6 of an inch; a fibre of cotton a complete cell is sometimes 2 inches. There is also great difference in the hardness or toughness of the walls, being soft in elder-pith, harder in the woods, hardest in nutshells. This tissue, called cellulose, is insoluble in water, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The cavities between the cells in the resinous woods are filled with resin; in the umbelliferous plants, the passages are filled with oils. The cells of young plants contain nitrogen, and are therefore particularly nutritious—as, for instance, the young shoots of asparagus. The green-coloring matter is contained within in the cell, and consists of globular grains generally attached to the walls of the cell. Starch is formed loose within the cell, and is insoluble in water, though increased in volume one hundred times. The cell contains dextrine, also a substance intermediate between starch and sugar. Brewers use the starch of grains, but are obliged to change it by the malting process into dextrine and sugar. Sugar is more widely distributed than the other principles. Maple sugar is probably converted by the process of vegetation from starch. The cell also contain acids and also crystals. Some botanists have attempted to divide the vegetable kingdom according to the different kinds of cells, but the division was thought by the lecturer not to hold good.

AGRICOLA.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The increased travel on the Hudson-avenue Ferry has rendered the purchase of another boat necessary for the public accommodation. The Company have accordingly purchased a boat formerly belonging to the South Eighth-street Ferry.... The new steamboat, in course of construction at Greenpoint, for the Flushing and New-York Company, will be launched the latter part of the present month.... The regular course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association closed on Tuesday evening last. The course was a success pecuniarily.... C. Pardue, arrested a few days ago for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Mount Holly Bank of New-Jersey, was fully committed for trial yesterday, by Justice Cornwall.

Evening Schools.—The Winter term of the Public Evening Schools will close on next Friday night, the money appropriated for them having been exhausted. All of these schools have been more crowded this Winter than during any previous season, and the Committee having them in charge intend to urge upon the Board of Education the necessity of an increased appropriation another year to enable them to keep the schools open during the whole of next Winter.

Escape of Slaves by the Underground Railroad.—We understand that a colored man, his wife and one child, who had escaped from Slavery at the South, reached this city yesterday, and at once took the "underground road" for Canada. At Concord, Mass., the supplies gave out, but a sufficient amount of funds was at once furnished to convey the fugitive family in comfort to the domains of Queen Victoria.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 31.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

The chances of Mr. Weller's election to the vacant Senatorship begin to look exceedingly slim. He has been all along the strongest candidate for a start; but it has been evident that, as he is just going out of office, if he failed of success at the beginning of the fight his game would probably be up. Latham, the new Governor, who is to be inaugurated on Monday next, is of course the rising power. He has cast his whole strength in behalf of Gen. Denver, Ex-Governor of Kansas Territory; and of course the longer he maintains his forces in favor of the latter, the more likely he is to win over new aids from among legislators who desire to be in favor "at court," and therefore are prone to go over to Latham's friends.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a Senatorial caucus last evening, when Senator Watkins (Anti-Weller) was appointed Chairman. A motion by an Anti-Weller man, that the Legislature should go into joint convention for the election of a Senator without a caucus nomination, was laid on the table. The first ballot was then taken, with the following result—Weller, 38; Denver, 31; Washington, 9; Baldwin, 11; McDougal, 8.

Of the vote cast for Weller it is claimed that eight or ten are Inge men, who go for Weller while he has any chance, in the expectation that Inge will ultimately get all of Weller's vote. Upon the second ballot Weller and Denver each gained one lost from McDougal, who has about as much chance of success as he has of flying to the moon.

On the third ballot Judge Baldwin got 12 votes. There were no material changes in the succeeding ballots, and upon the eighth, the vote stood: Weller, 38; Denver, 32; McDougal, 7; Baldwin, 12; Washington, 8.

The Caucus then adjourned. The probabilities now are that at the next caucus Denver will gain largely, unless Weller's friends should determine to abandon their man, and concentrate upon Inge or Baldwin. There are some rumors, too, that if Latham finds he cannot carry Denver through, but can see his way clear to give the nomination to Baldwin, he will do so, as his chief object is to beat Weller, with a Southern man. Baldwin is Judge of our Supreme Court, a native of Alabama, and the author of *Flush Times in Alabama*. He is a man of unquestioned ability.

There is no other news of interest transpiring since the sailing of the steamers yesterday morning.

From Another Correspondent.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE—A SCRAMBLE FOR THE EASTERN NEWS—WELLER AHEAD IN THE CAUCUS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE STATE—SAVAGE EXPORTATIONS AND BLOODED IMPORTATIONS, ETC.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

The excitement of the day is a newspaper matter. The San Francisco *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union* hitched horses some time ago, to secure early news from the States, overland. Nothing was known of it publicly until those two papers startled the community, one day last week, by the publication of three days' later news from Washington than the Overland Mail was expected to bring. This was effected in this wise: A St. Louis correspondent telegraphs from St Louis, Missouri, to a point on the Overland route, 300 miles west—giving news from your City two days and one night later than had reached St. Louis when the mail left that point. At this end, when the stages are 161 miles east of us, a telegraph operator catches up the dispatch and transmits it. There was no remedy for the delinquent papers but an appeal to the Legislature, and that they have early made. Notice of a bill has been given to repeal the charter of the telegraph company at this end, on the ground that it is only benefiting a monopoly. That would spoil one day—but on inquiry it turns out that the company operating between Firebaugh's Ferry and San José is not at work under a charter. It got one at the start, its proposed route following the sinuosities of the coast; but before any of its stock was put into the market it threw up its charter for the purpose of pursuing a different route, to wit, one which should stick by the Butterfield stage track and tap it at any station. So that there is no legislative remedy for the grief of the afflicted. There is no Press Association here, though for the purpose of collecting news for your Association there is an agent in San Francisco, who is one of the *Bulletin* proprietors. A misapprehension of the functions of that agent has given the aggrieved some hopes that by a sharp rebuke administered to him by Mr. Craig, they will be able to get the news as heretofore through whatever channel it may come. As I write (Friday morning, Jan. 6) the *Union* and *Bulletin's* exclusive dispatches come in with dates from Washington to the afternoon of Dec. 16.

Our Legislature hangs fire over the great Senatorial question. Last evening a Democratic caucus was held at the Capitol. On the first ballot for a United States Senator, Weller had 38, Denver 32, Collector Washington 9, Baldwin 11, and McDougal 8—all Inge's friends voting for Weller. On the eighth ballot Weller had 38 again, Denver 32, McDougal 7, Baldwin 12, and Washington 8, whereupon there was an adjournment.

The official count made yesterday of the last State Canvass, showed the votes for Governor as follows: Whole number cast, 75,669, of which Latham had 44,023, Stanford 8,466, Currey 24,160.

Our Legislature is composed of 34 lawyers, 16 farmers, 5 stock-raisers, 4 rancheros, 2 put themselves down "mudsills," 21 miners, and 1 hairdresser. The oldest member is 68. Only 6 of the whole number are naturalized citizens.

We believe in Washington, if we do give but $3 and a fraction, uncurrent money, towards his monument. *Ecce Signum!* Since February last $10,292 have been forwarded by one lady, as the city's contribution to the Mount Vernon Association.

Something beside gold is exported from San Francisco. To-day, by the *Golden Fleece*, there go on to New-York 19 bears, and such a quantity of sea-lions, coyotes, wolves, pelicans, &c., (all of our own raising,) as cost the shipper $9,000 for freight. In exchange for this sort of animal we received 40 magnificent blooded French merino bucks and ewes, by the *Cortez*, all in capital condition, and likely to sell at fabulous prices. The freight from New-York was $75 each—more than human steerage passengers pay, by $25. One ram of the same breed, imported a few months ago, sold for $1,500, and the whole of the flock that accompanied him averaged $500 apiece. Our farmers are crazy after all manner of fancy stock, but they say they make their lunacy profitable.

GLAUCUS.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Wednsday, Feb. 1.

The Overland Mail, of the 9th ult., reached here to-night, and furnishes the following items in addition to those telegraphed from Mallory's station.

New gold mines had been discovered in the Utah Moutains, twenty miles from Carson City, producing much excitement in Solona and Yuba Counties.

A silver mine had been discovered in St. Helena Mountain which attracted much attention, some four hundred people having gone there to prospect.

Another silver mine had been discovered in Calaveras County.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands were to Dec. 19. Whalers and merchantmen had been departing rapidly, and only eight vessels were in port at Honolulu.

United States Consul Pratt was to leave for home on the 1st of February, on leave of absence.

The *Commercial Advertiser* compares the season's whaling with former years, and says there has been a arge and steady falling off, amounting this year to 200 barrels of oil per ship. The number and size o whales in the Northern seas is evidently decreasing. The whaling fleet for 1860 will be less than the year previous, sixty-one ships being homeward bound, and nine condemned, lost or withdrawn.

Arrived at Honolulu, Dec. 15, ship *Sea Nymph*, from London. Sailed Dec. 10, *Suivia*, for New-Bedford, and *Apasia*, for McKean Island. The *Black Sea* was the only American ship in port.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The Dramatic version of Dickens' "Oliver Twist;" made expressly for this theatre by Mr. Jos. Jefferson, will be produced to-night. The theatre was closed last night for rehearsals. Miss Matilda Heron, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Johnston play the principal parts.

The Poetical Readings of Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt proved so successful the other evening, that the Mercantile Library Association have tendered their invitation for a repetition. Mrs. Blunt will read again this evening at Clinton Hall before the Association. The programme is well selected, and Mrs. Blunt's fine elocutionary talent will secure to her audience a rare intellectual treat.

Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, Vetoes the Council Police Bill.—A week since the City Council of Baltimore passed a bill creating a Board of Police Commissioners, and providing for the reorganization of the Police Department of the city. Mayor Swann, on the 31st ult., vetoed this bill, first, because he preferred to await the action of the Legislature on the bills now before it; and secondly, because he considered it unconstitutional to deprive him of the control which he has had over the police.

The Monroe County Poisoning Case.

THE POISONING OF THE PETTINGILL FAMILY—THE SUSPECTED SERVANT.

From the Rochester Union, Jan. 31.

The conduct of the servant of the Pettingill family is rather like that of a bold and experienced criminal. She at first refused to say much about the affair, except that she declared that she had no motive to kill Mr. Pettingill's people, who had used her kindly. After some little time the following facts as to her history were drawn out: Her name is Olive Davis; she is 25 years old; was born in Missouri Village, Oxford County, C. W., of Irish and Scotch parentage. She subsequently resided at St. Mary's, Perth County. Last Summer or Fall she came to this city from Canada, in company with her sister, who now lives at Albion. The sister had been seduced, and this girl says they came away to "hide the shame." When they reached the dépôt in this city they entered a cab, and having no money except to pay the driver, they told him to take them where he pleased. He drove them to a house of ill fame, where they spent a short time and then removed to another, and finally left the city; one went to Albion, and the other to Adams Basin.

There had been no misunderstanding in the family with the girl, so far as we can learn, and she appears to have had no provocation to injure them. It is barely possible that she may have thought to plunder the house after destroying the inmates. On Saturday evening, when Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Lewis were momentarily expected to die, this girl Ella, or Olive, knelt a number of times by the bedside of Mr. Pettingill and begged of him to take water to slake his thirst. When the officer came to arrest her, she ran out of doors and immediately returned to the house. A man who saw her go out, followed her, and found in the yard a piece of white paper, which had contained something very bitter. It is thought that she went out to get rid of this paper.

Officer Pierce has taken hold of this matter, with a view to ascertain where this poison was obtained. He has gone to Albion, and up the railroad further, where this girl may have gone to procure poison. The dealers in drugs and medicines in the villages West may assist the officers in identifying the party who purchased this poison, if it was sold by any of them.

This morning Ex-District-Attorney Huson went to Adams Basin with Coroner Brown, at the request of Mr. Pettingill, to conduct the further examination of the girl, which will continue to-day. There is already sufficient testimony against her to warrant her commitment for trial, but it is desirable to investigate the matter still further at once.

The Frontier Troubles in Texas.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS—AID AND COMFORT TO THE SAVAGES.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger* publishes some remarkable statements, contained in a letter dated at Fort Union, New-Mexico, and signed by S. B. Watrous. The writer says:

"I saw in a speech by Gov. Houston, which fell into my hands a few days since, touching the management of Indian affairs, that the stock stolen from Texas by the Comanches, finds a market in Kansas Territory; as he says nothing of New-Mexico, I infer that he is not aware that New-Mexico furnishes market No. 2.

If the citizens of Texas are ignorant of this fact, let them remain so no longer. *A large portion of the stock stolen from Texas, is purchased by traders from New-Mexico, who penetrate nearly to the frontier settlements of Texas, to supply these Indians with everything they need, in exchange for stock brought from these forays against your borders*, and in many cases the sweat is not dry on animals thus procured, before they change owners in this 'laudable manner.'

A short time since, one of these traders told me he was taken prisoner by troops from Texas about a year ago, after a fight had occurred, but as his packs were a few miles away, he told a plausible tale and was released.

Another stated that he was caught *with* his packs, but having stated that he went there to purchase a child which had been captured by the Indians, he was released also. This trade is carried on openly and extensively. Instead of its being frowned down and the traders punished, it is fostered and encouraged.

Not only stock taken from Texas, but that taken from our citizens, is disposed of in the same market.

It is a reasonable conclusion, that so long as they find a ready market for the spoils obtained in this manner, and can procure the necessary supplies to carry on offensive operations in exchange, there is small hope of a change for the better."

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

A New Story—Aunt Janet's Diamonds—From *Chambers' Journal.*

Literary Items—Interesting extracts from new books.

Agricultural and Domestic—Suggestions for the Farmer, and Valuable Recipes for the Housewife.

Emancipation in Jamaica—The First of a Series of Letters, descriptive of the Present Condition of the Island.

Political—Speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.—Speech of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics—Letter from Mr. Raymond on Senator Douglas' Speech.

Congress—Full Report of the Exciting Scenes in Congress.

The News—Full Summaries of News, Domestic and Foreign, for the week.

Europe—The Latest Intelligence from Europe—The Italian Question.

A Page of Short Items—Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Literary and Art News, and Miscellany.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $2 per year.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by us and Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.

The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color. likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

The Parker Sewing-Machine Company respectfully call the attention of the public to their new, beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless $40 Sewing-Machine. $40.
Office, No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Extra Heavy All-Wool Undergarments all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Improved French Yoke Shirts ready-made or made to measure.

Marriage.—At 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, Prof. FOWLER gives his Lecture on *Courtship and Married Life.* Full written descriptions of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Smith—Stoddard.—In this City, by Rev. S. C. Keeler, Mr. Sydney E. Smith to Elvira V. P. Stoddard, all of this City.

Clark—Emanuel.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Wm. H. Clark to Margaret F. H., eldest daughter of M. Emanuel, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Walsh.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Agnes M., daughter of John and Bridget Walsh, formerly of Reendonegan, near Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, aged 20 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] precisely.

☞ [illegible] please copy.

Latham.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, Stephen D. Latham, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Washington-st., without further notice.

Miller.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, Mrs. Mary Miller, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, J. B. Miller, No. 93 West 13th-st.

Pope.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, after a long illness, Waldo D., youngest son of John W. and Maria W. Pope, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 190 6th-av.

Roome.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, William Henry, oldest son of Wm. J. and Mary A. Roome, of water on the brain, aged 4 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 187 Mott-st., on Friday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, Mary Clark, infant daughter of George F. and Mary J. Taylor.

Their relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 39 Sydney place, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock.

Zuill.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mary B. Teller, wife of John J. Zuill.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, John W. Teller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Comstock.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 29, Mrs. E. A. Comstock, wife of J. E. D. Comstock, of Brooklyn, and daughter of the late Nathan Comstock.

Wohlrabe.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, of dropsy, Ernestina Fredericka, wife of Andrew Wohlrabe aged 54 years.

Her remains will be taken from Stapleton by the 12 o'clock boat, on Friday next, Feb. 3, to the Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Wright.—At New-Milford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 30, Maria A., widow of the late Amaziah Wright, M. D., of the City of New-York, in the 73d year of her age.

Adams.—At Springfield, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 27, Hannah Byers, widow of the late Rufus Adams, of Canterbury Conn., aged 78 years.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Browne, and of Mrs. Gleason and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Browne, from the residence of her mother, No. 1 Irving-place, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 53, Feb. 1, 1860.
41, 69, 26, 63, 6, 36, 71, 37, 31, 43, 54, 66, 57.
Class No. 54, Feb. 1, 1860.
31, 66, 62, 45, 37, 43, 38, 59, 65, 50, 46, 22, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

READY AT THE USUAL TIME.

The Fire which occurred last Sunday morning, destroying the ten steam-presses on which the NEW-YORK LEDGER was printed, will not interfere with the regular issue of the paper. As usual, the WHOLE EDITION will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely. If we are not burnt out oftener than once a week, the LEDGER will never be delayed in its issue.

A FINE
PORTRAIT OF STEPHENS,
THE
WIFE POISONER,
WILL APPEAR
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
THE DAY OF HIS EXECUTION.

WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES.

The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in this City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.

A few second-hand Gold English Patent Levers for sale for $40 each.

Also, a few in gold hunting-cases, $50 each.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THIRTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE.

I will sell, at very low prices, SECOND-HAND SAFES OF EVERY SIZE, of the most approved makers, (many of which are almost new,) which I have taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Call and examine a large variety, at the warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
First block below the Astor House.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.

A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES.

For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

A FINE
PORTRAIT OF STEPHENS,
THE
WIFE POISONER,
WILL APPEAR
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TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies.

GOOD BOOKS.—THE FOLLOWING ARE PUBLISHED by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

Aims and Aids for Young Women. Good work	87
Chemistry, applied to Physiology and Agriculture	25
Demands of the Age on Colleges. Horace Mann	25
Delia's Doctors; or a Glance Behind the Scenes	87
Domestic Animals; a Manual of Stock Husbandry	50
Fruit Culture for the Million. Hand-book	50
Hints Toward Reforms. Lectures, Addresses, &c.	1 25
Home for All; the Gravel-Wall Mode of Building	87
Hopes and Helps for the Young. Rev. Mr. Weaver	87
How to Write; a Pocket Manual of Composition	50
How to Talk; a Pocket Manual of Conversation	50
How to Behave; a Pocket Manual of Etiquette	50
How to do Business; a Manual of Practical Affairs	50
Hand-Books for Home Improvement. The 4 above	1 50
Immortality Triumphant. Philosophical	87
Life Illustrated. Weekly. Per year	2 00
Population, Theory of. By Dr. Trall. Valuable	15
The Farm; a Manual of Practical Agriculture	50
The Garden, with lists of Flowers and Shrubs	50
The House; a Manual of Rural Architecture	50
Rural Manuals. In one large vol., Illustrated	1 50
Ways of Light; Right Way and Wrong Way	60

Parents, Teachers, Young Men and Young Women, would do well to read these valuable works.
No. 308 Broadway.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

MASONIC.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE MASTERS of the several lodges in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg are requested to attend the regular meeting of the Committee of the Annual Ball in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1860, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at half past 7 o'clock.

ROBERT MACOY, Chairman.

Daniel Sickels, E. P. Breed, } Secretaries.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
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NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE BEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER PUBLISHED.

It contains the opening chapters of
A NEW AND EXCITING STORY,
ENTITLED
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
LILIAN, THE WANDERER;
OR,
THE PERILS OF BEAUTY!
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "EVELEEN WILSON," "THE VEST-MAKER'S APPRENTICE," "THE ABANDONED WIFE," "MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY," "ASAEL KAIN," "FLORENCE O'NEIL," &c., &c., &c.

The object of this story is to show up, in their true colors, those human vampyres who prey upon the necessitous and ignorant emigrants, of both sexes, who land upon our shores. The heroine is a noble-souled and pure, but unfortunate orphan girl, who is forced by circumstances to leave her home in Europe, and come to this country. Upon arriving here she falls into the clutches of the soulless ruffians alluded to, and her sufferings and narrow escapes from a fate worse than death are graphically sketched by the author. In the course of the story the reader is introduced both into the miserable hovel of poverty and into the mansion of luxury and wealth, and a clear insight is had into all classes of society.

Those who have read Francis S. Smith's previous works need not be informed that he stands without a rival on this side of the Atlantic, as a writer of that class of fiction in which the brightest as well as the darkest phases of human character are exhibited. To those who have not been fortunate enough to secure his previous productions we would say, read "LILIAN, THE WANDERER," without fail, for a perusal thereof will amply repay you.

Besides "Lilian, the Wanderer," the New-York Weekly will contain another installment of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes' Great Story,

MARIAN GREY,

And the last chapters of that interesting story,

THE WEST POINT CADET.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY will also contain the following

SKETCHES:

TAKEN UPON TRIAL.
By HELEN FOREST GRAVES.
BURIED ALIVE.
By CHARLES HENRY DAY.
AN EPISODE OF REAL LIFE.
By MARY C. VAUGHAN.
THE LAST TABLEAU.
By Miss CHRISTINE H. CARPENTER.
THE OCEAN WEDDING.
By ROGER STARBUCK.
THE CONVICT'S DREAM.
By WM. HENRY PECK.
MY GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.
By ELLA.
THE RETURN.
By ANNA RAYMOND.
LOST FRIENDSHIP.
By FRANK FIELDING.
THE CAPTIVE MAIDEN, (Illustrated.)
By WM. EARLE BINDER.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY will also contain the following

POEMS:

"DEATH AT THE MILL,"
By A. J. H. DUGANNE.
FOUNDED ON THE LATE DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT
AT LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS,

We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the finest things in the language. It is sublimely eloquent and full of that refinement of pathos which is sure to take a strong hold upon our common humanity. Nobody can read "DEATH AT THE MILL" without perceiving, in all its hideousness, the great gulf which divides labor and capital—without feeling that the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are entitled to some little consideration from those who grow rich upon their labors. Everybody should read it.

DREAMING OF THEE.
BY L. AUGUSTUS JONES.
THE ROBIN.
BY JAMES W. McDERMOTT.
TO THE GODDESS NIGHT.
BY MINNIE F. BIRD.
TO WITHERED FLOWERS.
BY J. REDMOND CONYNGHAM.
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE!
Subject—THE REBELLION OF KORAH.
By A. J. H. Duganne.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY will also contain the following

DEPARTMENTS:

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS—made up of replies to questions of an interesting and instructive nature, on a great variety of subjects. This department we commend especially to the notice of the reader.

OUR KNOWLEDGE-BOX—A department made up of valuable recipes, and containing a vast amount of information not to be had from any other source.

MIRTHFUL MORSELS—Original and Selected—A department of pithy paragraphs full of wit and humor.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS—made up of original contributions from different sources, and calculated to interest and amuse everybody, the subjects ranging "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

ITEMS OF INTEREST—Embracing an epitome of the topics of the times. All will be interested in this department.

Together with a large number of first-class poems, well-written editorials on a variety of subjects, etc., etc., etc.

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THE INDEPENDENT.
NEARLY 3,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS
SINCE THE HOLIDAYS,
EXCLUSIVE OF RENEWALS.
THE NEXT ISSUE, OUT THURSDAY MORNING,
Will contain an Original Poem, from
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
The distinguished American Poet,
Written expressly for
THE INDEPENDENT.
Also, a Sermon from
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The following are among the special engaged contributors to
THE INDEPENDENT,
whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee that no other
RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY
can offer superior attractions:
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
GEORGE B CHEEVER,
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

The Editorial Corps which was engaged at the very commencement of the enterprise remains unchanged. *New writers and private contributors from all parts of the country have been secured.*

ABLE EUROPEAN WRITERS will also contribute regularly to our columns.

The Commercial and Financial Department will continue to be made a special feature in the paper.

OUR MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES CURRENT are under the charge of a special Editor and Reporter.

It is confidently believed that any single department of the paper, viz.: the Sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the contributions of any one of our special contributors, the domestic or foreign correspondence, the Editorial articles, the commercial and financial department, market reports or prices current, are alone worth the

☞ PRICE OF THE PAPER. ☜

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Terms—$2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50 by carrier. Also, for sale by all news agents.

Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A FINE
PORTRAIT OF STEPHENS,
THE
WIFE POISONER,
WILL APPEAR
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
THE DAY OF HIS EXECUTION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Will contribute a series of articles to
THE INDEPENDENT,
ENTITLED
FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first letter to appear in this week's issue, published THIS MORNING.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
has a STAR PAPER
in this week's
INDEPENDENT,
on the "PLYMOUTH CHURCH DISCUSSION,"
giving the Pastor's views.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING AT
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
No. 62.
Published To-Day, Price 10 Cents, Contains:
Alpine Melody—W. V. Wallace.
"Hearts and Homes," ballad—J. Blockley.
Caravan March—F. David.
"Down where the Blue Bells grow"—A. Lee.
"The Female Smuguler," comic song—P. B. Isaacs.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st.

A FINE
PORTRAIT OF STEPHENS,
THE
WIFE POISONER,
WILL APPEAR
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
THE DAY OF HIS EXECUTION.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT
Will deliver a second series of
POETICAL READINGS
Before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents. To be had at the desk of the Library and at the door. Usual reduction to members.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?

My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.

The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, OUT TO-DAY, contains Letters from Abroad, Japan Missions, Powers of Consistories, Sabbath Question, Correspondence Between Brooklyn Pastors and Dr. Bethune, and other communications.

EDITORIALS.
Wilt Thou be Made Whole?
The Work of God.
Rev. J. A. Alexander.
Winter.
Flutter among the Ravens.
Scudder Monument.
Non-contributing Churches.
Boston Tract Society.
Appeal to the People.
Mr. Beecher.
Production of Gold.
New Books, &c.

Terms—By mail $2 a year. By carrier $2 50. CHAS. VAN WYCK, Proprietor, No. 103 Fulton-st.

COMMON SENSE RULES THE MASS OF the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

ABEL STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., HIS PORTRAIT and Biography—The Schoolmaster's Wooing, a Tale of New-England—Hillsboro Female College—A Skater's Experience—Horseback Exercise. Mechanics—Zinc—Gold-Washing. Poetry.—Birth-Day Meditations—The Old Fashioned Pew. Rural Affairs.—Agricultural Chemistry—The Flower Garden—Reducing Bones to Powder. The City and Vicinity.—Carriage Manufacturing—The Vineyard for New-York, &c., in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale everywhere. DEXTER & BROTHER.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. So many false rumors reach me daily, that I deem proper to state this: There is among my pupils, boarders or day-scholars, no other disease but measles, and in my house and family but one case, the young patient doing quite well. There has been in the house no other contagious disease. A pupil of mine died of diphtheria at his father's residence in New-Jersey. Lessons, suspended for two days, were resumed last Monday as usual.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FROM DR. REESE'S MEDICAL GAZETTE, JANUARY, 1860.—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, is introducing a peculiar form of Atmospheric Plates, placed upon the alveolar ridge, which many of our patients speak of as admirable and useful for keeping them in so fixed a position that they can eat with a comfort and satisfaction hitherto unattainable. As the above invention is patented, applications from New-York and vicinity must be made to Dr. LEVETT, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, Patentee.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 230 Maiden-lane.

BREAKFAST CASTERS.—A NEW AND beautiful article, silver-plated, with three and four fine cut bottles, for sale, wholesale and retail.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] vacant ground fronting [illegible] corner of Grand and 2d sts. [illegible] on Grand, 63 on 2d, and 32 average depth. Its proximity to the River renders it favorable for a good manufacturing establishment, or would make five eligible building lots, with four fronting on the best side of the principal street of the city. Also, the two-story and basement dwelling-house, No. 63 north side of North 2d-st., between 2d and 3d sts. A line addressed by mail to the subscriber, Maspeth, Queens County, or to the care of FISH & JACKSON, Esqs., Counsellors-at-law, Williamsburgh, will be attended to, or a personal application as above. C. F. GRIM.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.—A superior four-story brown stone front house in Lexington-av., near 36th-st., in perfect order, and papered and painted in corresponding colors (blue and gold.) The hall is laid in marble; black walnut stairway and wainscoting.

The furniture, which is of satin brocatelle, would be sold with the house.

For permits to examine the property, apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¼ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two fine stone front four-story, high stoop houses, containing all the modern improvements; rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings: beautiful mantels, tiled halls, &c.; in a word, both the houses and location are strictly first-class, being 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; lots full size. Also two houses in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., four-story stone fronts, 20x55, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the builders on the premises. Terms easy. ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 288 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, 9 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x130, house 20x46—first-class three story brick, brown stone basement, finished in the best manner; Ridgewood water, range, gas, &c., in complete order. Very pleasant situation—Ormond-place, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, and only two blocks from Atlantic-st. cars to South Ferry. Price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire 2d door north of the premises, or No. 130½ Atlantic-st. GEO. W. UHLER.

150 BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—Situate on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av.,) lying on the grade and in the most improving part of Brooklyn, will be sold at a sacrifice price, in parcels of eight or more lots to suit, as the whole must be sold to close an estate. A rare chance for a profitable investment, or to improve. Terms easy; title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three two-story and attic houses and lots, Nos. 648, 650 and 652 Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., each lot 25 by 95 feet, will be sold together on liberal terms and at a moderate price, to close an estate. Their proximity to Broadway renders it a desirable investment. Apply to CHARLES A. DOBBS, corner of Houston and Greene sts.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE ADVERTISER offers to sell his house, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn, at a great bargain. It is a first-class brown-stone-front house, with every improvement, finished for his own use. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. The furniture, which is first-class and nearly new, will be sold cheap also. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn—The 3-story brick house and two lots of ground, No. 194 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is 25x48 feet, with an extension of 16 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and in fine order throughout. The house and one lot will be sold separately if desired. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Murray Hill to exchange for a less valuable one. City lots, or a suburban residence within an hour's ride from the City. Also, a 4-story brick house for merchandise, farm or Brooklyn lots. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—A MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The full-sized four-story stone house, and lot 103 feet deep, No. 214 West 14th-st., with occupation on 1st May. Price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, on 22d-st., south side, near 7th-av.; an extra, well-built and modern house, all in perfect order, being a very desirable location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x55 feet, well lighted, and being on one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin-st., first door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GRIST-MILL, WITH EXCELLENT water-power and two acres of land, situate near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey. The Mill has two runs of French burr stones, and is in first-rate order. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to G. BEAUPLAND, Madison, N. J.

LOTS FOR SALE.—THE BLOCK BETWEEN 85th and 86th sts. and 12th and 13th avs., together with eight Lots on the east of 12th-av. Also, on 111th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 99th, 100th, 112th and 116th-sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE in South Brooklyn, pleasantly situated. Will be sold low for cash, first or second mortgages well secured, Insurance stock, New-Haven Railroad stock, or other securities. Also for sale, two well secured mortgages. Address J. A., Box No. 2,039 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River. THURBER BAILEY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 31 East 30th-st., first house east of Madison av. House 25x42 feet; two rooms deep; in good order, and convenient for a moderate family. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WITH grounds and conveniences, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing. Apply to R. A. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house in excellent order, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF NINE LOTS ON MURRAY Hill, and a plot of 12 lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale, at a price and terms that offer great inducements to capitalists, contractors or builders. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house—modern improvements—No. 5 London Terrace, West 23d-st. Inquire on the premises.

$55,000 OF STAPLE AND MISCELLANEOUS merchandise to exchange for desirable Southern and Western real estate. Some cash required. No brokers need apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 6 Nassau and No. 13 Pine-st.

E. W. SANDFORD, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 211 Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., has opened as above an office for the purchase, sale and exchange of real estate. Also the renting of houses, and the collection of the rents. He will take entire charge of any property intrusted to him, attend to the repairs and make it produce the best possible income. With permission he refers to the following:

[illegible] BARKER, Esq., Clinton, cor. Carroll-st., } Brooklyn.
[illegible] DUNHAM, Esq., 42 West Warren-st.,
[illegible] POLHEMUS, Esq., No. 128 Dean-st.,
A. A. [illegible], Esq., Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan., 1860.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WILLOW-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn, and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 19 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE oldest and finest estates in New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, about three-quarters of an hour from New-York, containing about 200 acres of highly cultivated ground, together with mansion house and numerous out-buildings, stables, coach-houses, barns, cattle-sheds, and yards, piggeries, henneries, &c. The dwelling is located in the centre of a beautiful lawn of several acres, filled with fine old shade-trees, shrubs and plants. The land is meadow, woodland, plow-land and pasture, owned and occupied by the present family for many years, and is now offered for sale to close the estate. To any parties wishing a delightful and elegant country residence, within Murray Hill distance of Trinity Church and Wall-street, the above is worthy of a full examination. The estate has a large water-front on the Passaic, with boat-house, fish-house, &c., and can be sold in 30, 40, or 50 acre parcels, or as an entirety, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A MOST beautiful place on the Hudson, within thirty miles of the City, and less than five minutes' walk from the dépôt at the railroad station. The ground, which comprises about ten acres, is high and grandly diversified, abounding in fruit and shade trees of the choicest quality, with springs and running water, and affording a prospect over land and water, which for magnificence and loveliness is nowhere surpassed on the banks of the Hudson. It has a large and commodious mansion, green-house, &c., with all necessary dependencies and other buildings, and is a place to be desired, beautiful for situation, and every way fitted, by its character and surroundings, for the residence of a gentleman of taste and appreciation. ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., attached. And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to MERRIAM HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 360 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LEASE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A dwelling-house and grounds to lease, pleasantly situated in the most central and yet retired part of the borough; the house 48x40, two stories and attic; there is also a carriage-house, stable, garden and Summer-house. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of shrubbery and shade trees, a large and excellent garden and a great variety of fruit. For terms, apply to JAS. A. HOYT, or LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 22 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., eight acres on Mountain Side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

THREE COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON to rent, at Hastings, five minutes from cars and steamboat, eligibly situated; $250 to $300. Particulars with M. K. COUZENS, Agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—Two houses and lots, located near the dépôt. Terms made easy. Inquire of J. O. DORR, Tarrytown, or at No. 339 Greenwich-st., New-York; or to JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 120½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm; schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property. North of 40th-st. and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 32, 34 AND 36 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parlor and extension-room of No. 36; front parlor and bedroom on second floor; also, two or three large and small rooms to let, together or separately, with board, as above. First-class accommodations. Ring at No. 34.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with the comforts of a home, with a private family, at No. 66 State-st., between Henry and Garden sts., about five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferry.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A handsome back parlor and a bedroom on 3d floor, both contain gas, convenience for fire, and are well furnished. Price $5 per week. Breakfast can be had if desired. The location is central, one block and a-half from Broadway, and within four minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. References required. Address T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 19 UNION-PLACE, Broadway, above 15th-st., to let with board; also two single rooms. This is a desirable location; house fronts on the square; rooms have large clothes closets attached. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families are desirous of obtaining board for the summer season within a mile or two of the Yonkers dépôt, but out of the village. Eight rooms with good fare, will be required. Address L. R., Box No. 737 New-York Post-office, stating all particulars.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, having all the modern improvements, with breakfast. Address Box No. 415 Post-office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address G. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ROOM TO RENT.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom attached, may be had, with board, in a private family. Location, 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address F., Box No. 451 Post office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a pleasant room and board in a private family. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms, with full board. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE private family, in a good neighborhood, at $5 per week. Address H. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. R. KANE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 299 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 94 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., being 25 feet wide and 70 feet in depth on first floor; will be let for a single year or for a term of years. It is handsomely furnished, contains all the modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. For permission to see the premises, apply to JOHN G. KANE, No. 6 Hanover-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A healthy and fashionable location, only 15 minutes from City Hall; has all the modern improvements high stoop, lofty basement, cellars and attics. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply early at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK AND MARBLE store, No. 73 Hudson-street, a few doors above the American Express Co.'s Building, and directly opposite Worth-st.; also, the new five-story store, No. 102 Warren-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts. For further information, inquire at No. 104 Warren-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the two lots, now occupied as a marble-yard, Nos 97 and 99 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., about 44 by 90 feet, on which the owner proposes to build one or two first-class stores to suit the views of the lessee. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE HOUSE over J. B. Miller & Co.'s store, No. 387 Canal-st.; gas, chandeliers, water, &c. First-rate place for dentist, millinery, or wholesale ribbon store. Possession immediately. Inquire in the store.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with a renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST.—Ocean House, next door to West-st., one of the best locations in the City for a person who understands his business; 42 finished rooms; bar room 70 feet deep. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS LOCATIONS in the vicinity of Bond-st. and Broadway, having three fronts, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 33 CATHARINE-ST., suitable for a jewelry or fancy goods business. Also, apartments to let. Inquire of the owner, on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family: a high-stoop, three-story, 25 feet front house, with all the modern improvements; located between 17th and 32d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent from $1,000 to $1,200; possession 1st May. Address Box No. 2,866 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house for a private club, situated in a respectable neighborhood, between 4th and 14th sts. and between 2d-av. and Broadway. Owners will address Box No. 3,210 Post-office, giving description, situation and rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE, in this City, for which cash and a splendid farm, (100 acres,) well located in Westchester County, fully stocked, will be given, or sold low for cash. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the pupils and the parents of her pupils, that her institution has reopened at No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av. There is a primary department. Omnibus for pupils residing at a distance. Special classes for pupils wishing to perfect themselves in the French language. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of the Rutger's Institute, will be happy to present to parents her testimonials of success.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

BOYS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SHELBURNE FALLS, NEAR GREENFIELD, MASS.—Boys thoroughly prepared for College or for business. The Principal and circulars may be seen at the Pearl-st. House, in this City, on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. Circulars sent on application. E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to instruct in the English branches, and music, two or three young girls at their own residence. Good references given. Address Miss W., No. 28 West 24th-st.

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—Terms reduced one-half until Feb. 14. Pupils will have until May 1 to complete their lessons. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 16 and 18 East 28th-st. Second term commences Feb. 1, 1860. REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 38 West 32d-st.

A NATIVE OF FRANCE WOULD GIVE lessons, either in French or Italian, at $5 per quarter. Address FRANCIS, Station D Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT in a school, institute, or family; she teaches English, French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing. A modest salary would be accepted, in consideration of a comfortable home. Address Y. X., Keyport, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A BOSTON LADY, WITH EXCELLENT testimonials, wishes a situation as governess in a family, or teacher of piano-forte and singing in a school. Address Miss GARDNER, No. 91 Warren-st., Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS and Natural Science, by a gentleman who has spent several years in the study of these branches in one of the best Colleges in this country. No objection to go South or West. Address for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable productive property:

BOWERY—The five-story brown-stone front store and lot, No. 257 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; 25x100.

FOURTH-AV.—The three four-story stores and lots, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREENE-ST.—The two three-story, attic and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 222 and 224 Greene-st., between Amity and 4th sts.; each 20x99.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860, At 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:

The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones, on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 50x50, three stories and cupola, containing 26 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. G. Boker, and land late of Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.

The two large and extensive valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the dépôt.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee:

$64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.
10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

HAGGERTY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GREAT TRADE SALE.—By HAGGERTY & CO., on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway, on a credit of six months, shirred and corrugated patent vulcanized rubber elastic fabrics, embracing the entire importation and manufacture this season of Horace H. Day. This stock will include every style and kind of elastic piece goods, in cotton, silk, union and mohair, both domestic and foreign. Also, 150 cases of vulcanized rubber suspenders, embracing all the numbers, kinds and styles, of Day's manufacture; men's, women's and children's; 50 cases elastic cambric and silk frills, from ⅛ inch wide up to 1½ inch, in every shade of color, put up expressly for retail trade, in pieces of 12 yards, 24 and 36; 30,000 yards silk-woven imported shoe goring, embracing 4, 4½ and 5 inch wide, all silk and silk and cotton; 25 000 yards Day's manufacture assorted width in cambric, both black and white lining; shoe sandlings and tapes, 15 cases assorted, from single cord up to 7 cord, in silk and cotton; pocket-book manufacturers' elastic, an invoice embracing all styles and colors; hatters' and umbrella makers' elastic trimmings, assorted styles and qualities; skirt makers' elastic, in variety, including the new Balmoral pattern, &c., &c. All these goods will have the license stamp of Horace H. Day, authorizing their sale, and subject to no further claim for patent privilege.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST OF TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH AND 59TH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

57TH STREET—4 large lots south side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 121 feet 3 inches to 128 feet 9 inches.

58TH STREET—14 lots north side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25x100.4.

59TH STREET—6 lots south side, 306 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, 25x100 4.

ALSO—A gore lot adjoining, having a front of 49 feet.

ALSO—Four large lots north side, 206 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, varying in width from 25 feet to 35 feet 3 inches, and in depth from 144.11 to 186.4.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to R. S. EMMET, No. 45 William-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York: About 70 acres, known as the Hopkins Farm, situated one mile west of the Morristown Court-house, in a high state of cultivation, well divided in plough, meadow and woodland, newly fenced, a stream of water running through the centre, well stocked with fruit, such as pears, apples, cherries, &c. On the premises is a dwelling-house, barn, cow-shed and granary, with a never-failing well of water. For full particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M., or of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., if required.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Green, Esq., Executor of Garret Green, deceased:

House and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av.
House and lot No. 264 West 28th-st.
House and lot No. 256 West 44th-st.
House and lot No. 82 West 47th-st.
Two vacant lots south side of 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One vacant lot north side 68th-st., 147 feet west of Broadway.
Two vacant lots south side of 83d-st., 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WATER-STREET PROPERTY—To close an estate. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WATER-STREET—The two first-class four-story brick stores, coped with granite, known as Nos. 296 and 298 Water-st.; lots each 28 feet 4 inches by about 105 feet; the stores cover the entire lots, and are built in the most substantial manner for the storage of the heaviest descriptions of merchandise. The property is leased to a first-class tenant, at an annual rental of $4,000, to the 1st of May, 1863, and is located in a section of the City rapidly improving in value. There is a mortgage on the property of $15,000, at 6 per cent., which can remain for five years. The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder, to close an estate. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON AVENUE C, FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AV. C—6 lots, west side, between 15th and 16th sts.
ON 15TH-ST—16 lots, north side, bet. Avenues B and C.
ON 16TH-ST.—18 lots, south side, bet. Avenues B and C.
Street lots, 25x103.3, and Avenue lots 23x88 each.

The avenues and streets are sewered. The location and terms offer great inducements to builders and others, as 75 per cent. can remain five years on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ANN, MADISON, AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ANN-STREET—Two lots, with brick buildings thereon, Nos. 73 and 75 Ann-st., near William-st.

MADISON-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 310 Madison-st., near Gouverneur st.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 72 East 41st-st., near 4th-av. Also, the lot adjoining.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Bay horse, 15½ hands high, long tail, 6 years old; can trot in 3.10; perfectly sound and kind in double or single harness; buggy-wagon, City made, original cost $240; has been but little used. Also a single harness in good order.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, by order of the Trustees of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots of land on the south side of 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LACE GOODS, COSTUMES, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 2, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a valuable stock, consisting of lace shawls, mantillas, satin robes with lace overskirts, real thread laces, velvets, Turkish costumes, &c., &c.; also a lot of fine India ink oil, Cognac, (imported,) pistols, plated ware, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WM. H. RADFORD will sell, on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at stable No. 185 Elm-st., near Broome, the effects of JAMES McKELVEY, deceased, consisting of horses, carts, sleds, harness, &c. By order of S. P. RUSSEL, Public Administrator.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE.—A good chance for a person qualified and with the means, to get into immediate possession of a completely arranged and organized family hotel. The premises are spacious, location unexceptionable, with every comfort and convenience for family or transient boarders. The establishment is furnished throughout. There are now sixty first-class steady boarders, and never a less average. The only reason for the proprietor selling out, is in consequence of the death of his wife. For further information and particulars, apply to BELL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 18 East Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

10 shs. Commerce Ins.
40 shs. Equitable Ins.
10 shs. Merchants' Ins.
60 shs. N. Y. Con'd Stg. Co.
100 shs. Sarat'a & Whit. R.
2 shs. Rutgers Fem. Inst.
200 shs. LaCrosse & Mil. R.
50 shs. Bank Sing Sing.
50 shs. St. Mark's Ins.
100 shs. Keros. Gas-Lt. Co.
20 shs. North Western Ins.
50 shs. Beekman Ins.
10 shs. Howard Ins.
40 shs. Hope Ins.
40 shs. Lenox Ins.
40 shs. Kings Co. Ins.
40 shs. Market Ins.
10 shs. Ætna Ins.
10 shs. Gebhard Ins.
50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
20 shs. Home Ins.
20 shs. New World Ins.
100 shs. Cleve. & Tol. R.
5 shs. Resolute Ins.
10 shs. Tradesman's Bank
$15,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse & Mil. Land Grant Bonds.
$5,000 California Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Minnesota State 8 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1860. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., three cases assorted German Hardware, damaged on the voyage from Bremen on board steamship *New-York*, and sold for account of the Underwriters, embracing locks and hinges, French locks, lamp-scissors, plyers, cutting-plyers, do. nippers, punch-plyers, callipers, skates &c., &c.; also, a large and extensive assortment of hardware, damaged by fire and Croton water, consisting of silver-tipped bone and ivory knives and forks, locks and hinges, screw-drivers, brass stair-rods, percussion-caps, Brade's and Bisbee's trowels, boxwood rules, wardrobe and cupboard locks, closet do., butcher and shoe knives, iron wire, screws, curry-combs, nails, &c.; also, 20 casks of Burdon's ship spikes and bolts; also, at 12 o'clock, 100 bundles round iron wire, Nos. 5 to 19, in prime order; also, 5 bales shoe thread and sewing twine, two and three-ply, &c.; also, plated spoons, forks, bb. family scales, axes and hatchets, hammers, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash, current funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON 23D AND 24TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-SQUARE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

23D-ST.—2 valuable lots on the N. S. of 23d-st., commencing 239 feet 8½ inches W. of 5th-av.

24TH-ST.—Also, 4 valuable lots on the S. S. of 24th-st., commencing 195 feet 1 inch W. of 5th-av.

These lots are situated in one of the most pleasant and convenient localities in New-York, for private residences, in the midst of first-class improvements, and are deserving the attention of those wishing to secure elegant building sites. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 9 AND 11 ATTORNEY-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of William Chardavoyne, deceased, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., west side, between Division and Grand sts. The houses are in good order, have gas and Croton water, and are well adapted for the residences of genteel private families. Lots each 18 9x100. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, SHOW-CASES, OFFICE DESKS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large stock of the above-described goods, sold by order of W. S. McCOUN, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—Particular attention given to the disposal of furniture, stocks, real estate, books, stationery, pictures and engravings, coins, autographs, fancy goods and merchandise in general.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt.

$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH-ORGAN FOR SALE—A TWO-BANK organ of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of very fine tone and happy combination; has been in use about two years, and in perfect order. Full description given by calling at No. 30 University-place, New-York, and an opportunity furnished for trial. Inquiries may also be made of W. STEWART, (late Ferris & Stewart,) No. 464 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ALTO SINGER—ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to the Church service, has a deep voice, and reads well, desires an engagement in this City or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. L. R. SMITH, Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 30TH, TWO NOTES AS FOLLOWS: G. M. Jacob & Co., dated Nov. 15, three months to their own orders, $344 07; Jan. 2, same, 60 days, order of G. D. Davis & Co., $567 56; both payable at Irving Bank. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at G. D. DAVIS & CO'S, No. 172 Centre-st.

LOST—ON THE 30TH INST., A DIAMOND PIN, single stone, weighing within a fraction of 4 carats. The stone can be readily identified by the subscribers, who will pay a liberal reward for its recovery. FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations." Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconveniences of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets, and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3.	—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	—For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	—For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	—For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness	25
12.	—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	—For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.	—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues	50
17.	—For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	—For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.	—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dame's Cough Lozenges. 159 Water-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible] 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas*, &c.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATTENTION exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the City six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New-York.

AUSTIN'S SPECIFIC—A REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY, diarrhœa and all complaints of the bowels. No family should be without it. Being pleasant to the taste, it is an excellent thing for children. For sale at MASON'S, No. 302 Grand-st., and at the Office, No. 53 South-st., Room No. 4. 35 cts. per bottle. A. BALDWIN SMITH, Proprietor.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY FIRST, 1860.

Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan 1, 1859			$3,091,920 [illegible]
Received Premiums in 1859	$685,399 58		
Received for Interest, 1859	191,426 95		
Total Receipts for 1859	$876,817 58		
Paid Claims, by death	$208,354 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	25,772 28		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	32,881 44		
Paid Commissions to Agents	48,059 88		
Paid Physicians' fees	6,350 76		
Paid Annuities	995 50		
Paid Dividends during the year	156,832 17	$478,160 [illegible]	$398,661 42
Net Balance January 1, 1860			$3,4[illegible] 39

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$55,725 87
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	2,091,881 68
Premium Notes on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,149,151 15
Real Estate	59,273 77
Loans on Scrip	6,118 61
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	38,431 31
Total Assets	$3,400,582 39
Net Accumulation Jan 1 1860	$3,400,582 39
Total Amount of Dividends paid to January 1, 1860	$1,318,369 43
Claims, by Death, paid to Jan. 1, 1860	$2,154,853 55

The *new* business of the Company for the year 1859 *shows an increase of sixty per cent. over that of any one of the past ten years.* The premiums received are over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) *more* than those of 1858, while the losses are thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($38,350) *less.*

The Directors have declared a dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered the PAYMENT of the dividend of 1858.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOS. B. JACKSON M. D., Med. Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, &c., furnished without charge.

Dr. STEWART attends at the office *daily*, from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1859:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859		$4,497,463 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1859		1,396,178 85
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,893,647 13

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859		$4,480,947 02
Losses paid during the same period	$2,465,792 96	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	593,842 41	

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$2,567,021 01
Real Estate—Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	955,510 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	115,407 48
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,181,999 53
Cash in Bank	184,794 65
Total amount of Assets	$6,002,732 67

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$8,889,470
Additional profits, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	1,539,000
Total profits for 17½ years	$10,428,470
The certificates previous to 1858, have been redeemed by cash	6,619,220
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st Jan., 1860	$3,809,250

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Chas. Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore
Chas. H. Russell,
L. Holbrook,
R. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,

E. H. Gillilan,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Danl S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Josh. J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
W. Sturgis, Jr.,
H. K. Bogert,
A. A. Low.

Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
F. Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 402 4th av. New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL,

WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
JAMES HOY,
ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office cor 26th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to consult on important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.
Jan 30, 1860.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light Journal, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI River Railroad Company will pay the semi-annual interest, due Feb 1, on their First and Second Mortgage Bonds, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
R. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 21st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

CHARLES MORAN,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HOGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK,
Committee.

OFFICE DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO.,
No. 256 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Company's Rooms Jan. 30, 1860,

CHAS. BURKHALTER,
GEO. T. PLUMB,
GOYN T. DEFOREEST,
ALDEN WATTLES,
DANIEL TALMAGE,
J. RALPH SACKETT,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,

Were chosen Directors for the ensuing year.

The Directors (elect) met at the Rooms of the Company on Jan 31, 1860, Alden Wattles was chosen President of the Board, and Daniel Talmage Secretary.

On motion.

Resolved, That no contract, binding the Company, be deemed valid except by the written consent of the President or Secretary, or by vote of the Board.

DANIEL TALMAGE, Secretary,
Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

78.000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 12,900, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $230,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.,
payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. till Feb. 2. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

$40.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit. No commissions required. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchange, and at private sale.

Branch office, No 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY,
No 14 Frankfort st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24. 1860.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES, AT A special meeting, held this day, at the office of the Company, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed until after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, FEB 1st, 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on and after the 10th day of February next.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK. FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1860.

The above co-partnership, being dissolved by the retirement of WILLIAM MOLLER, the business will be liquidated by F. C. HAVEMEYER and DWIGHT TOWNSEND, the remaining partners.

The subscribers have formed a new co-partnership in business of Sugar Refining, under the name, style and firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHILD, BOGERT & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late partners will sign in liquidation.
BENJAMIN R CHILD,
STEPHEN BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. JAMES MABBETT.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CHILD, BOGERT & KETCHAM. They will continue the Clothing business at the old stand, No. 62 Warren-st.
BENJAMIN R. CHILD,
STEPHEN BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. GEO. E. KETCHAM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.

Mr. F. G. Howe retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
F. M. KETCHUM.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of J. DURYEE & CO. and DURYEE & CO.'s Iron Works, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC DURYEE, of No. 381 8th-st., New-York City, is alone authorized to collect all debts, claims and demands due and owing to said copartnership.
JACOB DURYEE,
RUSSELL D. BRIGGS,
ALEX. CRUMBIE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. WM. CRUMBIE, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WATERS & TILTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by B. W. TILTON.
C. J. B. WATERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. BENJ. W. TILTON.

The business will be carried on at the old stand No. 90 Fulton st. WATERS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & IMRIE is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. JOHN IMRIE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKIES, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style, &c.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—6 A. M.; 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train

9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.

Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c, *via* steamer ALICE PRICE Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave pier No. 35, foot of Catherine-st., East River, for the above ports, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE,
JAMES S. BAILEY,
EDWARD A. TUTTLE,
Administrators.
o27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
o6-law6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-law6m Th JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
Building Committee

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the contested seats of the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.
H. W. GENET,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN H. BRADY
Special Committee.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, NO. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y.—This boiler, a combination of cylinders, effects a saving of 30 per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power, allowing fifteen feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to cylinder boilers now in use, increasing their capacity.
H. BOARDMAN.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

$40 TO CALIFORNIA.

By United States Mail steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Apply at the only office in this City, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21, Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates Freight 10 cents per foot Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST.

Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co's steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1860.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
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LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,

NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
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U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, St. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
WILL BE ACTED,
A DRAMA,
adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre,
Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Stoepel. The Scenery entirely new, by Isherwood. Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Beuschotten.

Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.

Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.

THE CAST
will be distributed as follows:

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel (steward to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Guests, servants, peasantry, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty, fidelity and friendship.

ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.

The arrival; the first day and its events.

A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.

ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.

Temptations, trials and resolutions.

ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight. Love and honor.

ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.

The Sacrifice.

LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.

ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.

The last trial and its results.

Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.

THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.

Box Book now open, six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO NIGHT
WILL BE PRESENTED

An adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story,
OLIVER TWIST.

Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart, and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of
OLIVER TWIST,
Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, Feb. 2.

All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art and the extraordinary adaptibility of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr. Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park, many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which she first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by
MATILDA HERON.

Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in
J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN,
and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.

Matilda Heron	as	Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack	as	Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan	as	Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston	as	The Artful Dodger
George Holland	as	Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake	as	Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke	as	Oliver Twist

Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr. Ponisi as Fang; Mr Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr. Tree as Charley Bates; Mr. Stoddart as Mr. Brownlow; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Mrs. Stoddart as Mrs. Bedwin; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.

The scenery for this drama has been painted by
MR. HAYS,
MR. RIVIERE,
MR. PERKINS.

The descriptive music has been composed by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS.
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

THE TREMENDOUS SENSATION
Upon witnessing the brilliant, startling and thrilling Feats of
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
in their terrific Ærial representations of
LES HOMMES DE L'AIR.
And the introduction by
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
of her superb, matchless and thorough-bred
Arabian Mare ZAIDEE.

The entire programme will be reproduced on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2 and 3. Together with the dashing, reckless and artistic
BAREBACKED HORSEMANSHIP,
By MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
The Star Rider and World Challenger!
Court Jester..........Mr. J. PENTLAND.

Besides all those other great performances for which this Company is universally renowned.

In rehearsal
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
introducing a Steeple Race, Morris Dance, May Pole, and other games.

Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1860, and every evening during the week.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Revival of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS
FOR 1860.

GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of PETER DAY. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Through which will be interspersed
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases.

New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Performance THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING of that wonderfully-educated Pony, Black Diamond, performing Pony Prince Romeo, Monkey Jocko, the pony rider, laughter-provoking Maltese Jack, Educated Mule Osceola, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Wild Lioness, and other animals.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
OPEN DAILY,
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
At TEMPLE HALL,
Formerly Dr. Van Zandt's Church,
9th st., one door east of Broadway.
LECTURES DAILY, at 3 and 8 P. M.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., opposite Centre. The following well-known artists will appear: Vocal—Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. Simpson and Mr. J. R. Thomas. Organ—Mr. G. Washbourn Morgan, of Grace Church; Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., of Church of the Messiah; Mr. F. Schmersal, of Central Church.

Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the door on the evening of the concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1860 in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a grand Soirée Dansante; after which THE GOLDEN FARMER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the drama of LA TOUR DE NESLE, dancing, and THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb 2, will be produced, by permission of Dion Bourcicault, Esq., THE OCTOROON. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. Allen..........Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. Meighan..........Acting Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
To commence with the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
The Brothers..........Mr. R. Johnston.
After which the drama of A TALE OF BLOOD.
To conclude with
A GOOD NATURED GENTLEMAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, to commence with
THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To be succeeded by Mr. G. L. Fox's Comic Pantomime,
THE GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with the successful local Farce of
MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI, 2 Fevrier, 1860.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
UN MONSIEUR ET UNE DAME.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS.
TO-NIGHT. HOPE CHAPEL, at 8 o'clock.
Grand Elocutionary Night.
Scenes from Shakespeare:
KING JOHN and HENRY VIII.
From the Poets:
"Song of the Shirt,"..........by Mrs. V.
"Bridge of Sighs,"..........by Mr. V.
"Angel's Story,"..........by Mrs. V.
And a variety of Recitations, Serious and Humorous.
To conclude with "MISS KILLMANNSEGG'S L[illegible]"
TICKETS: Body of the Hall, 50 cents; Gallery [illegible] cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
Exhibition of GEO. L. BROWN'S "RUINS OF THE [illegible]CULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO,"
"OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 763 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE ORISON,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION
At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.
Admission free.

LECTURES.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. LUCY STONE,
AND
HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN,
Wil speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

Subject: Mr. BEECHER—*Woman's Moral and Personal Influence in Politics.*

Subject: Mrs STONE—*American Laws Relating to Wives and Mothers.*

Subject: Mr. OWEN—*Legal Science in the Far West.*

Those desiring to hear the truth in relation to these subjects, from the most vigorous thinkers and speakers of the day, will now have the opportunity.
TICKETS 25 CENTS,
For sale at the bookstores and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, THE great Orator of the West, and Champion of the Rights of Man, will deliver a Lecture on the
DUTIES OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT,
At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church,
Near Division-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

Critical Periods in the History of the United States Government—Exciting Scenes in Congress, experienced during the past Thirty Years.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the drug-store of WM. F. LINDLEY, corner East Broadway and Market-st.; E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at the door. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.

Prof. YOUMANS will give the SECOND LECTURE of his Course of four,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

Subject—*Relation of the Sun to Life upon our Planet.* Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Pupils of schools under 16, if attended by parents, 25 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER—Both instructive and interesting, before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, next MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Subject—*Ups and Downs in Life—a Romance of Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon.* Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the principal music, book and drug stores, and at the door.

LECTURES TO THE LADIES—SECOND COURSE.—LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will give a second course of lectures to the ladies at Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, New-York, commencing on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, continuing five afternoons at the same place and hour. Tickets for the course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Professor JOHN ORDRONAUX will deliver an introductory lecture to his course upon *Medical Jurisprudence* before the law students, at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY, February 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are invited to attend.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.—COOPER INSTITUTE.—Dr. M. E. FOY, L. R. C. S. Edin., Fellow Academy Medicine will deliver the fifth of the course, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Hall No. 28. Subject—*What we Should Eat.* Admission 25 cents.

REV. MR. HOLLAND'S FOURTH LECTURE at Clinton Hall, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3, will be given THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Thomas Carlyle.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.

N. B.—Dr. HENRY GUERNSEY will present a report of a sanitary survey of the Eighth Aldermanic District. Punctual attendance requested.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, Recording Secretary.

PORTUGUESE CONGREGATION—SHEARITH ISRAEL—CROSBY-ST.—The Synagogue will be closed after Saturday next 4th inst. From that date, the services will be held at No. 894 Broadway, until the completion of the building now being erected in West 19-st. Members are notified to remove their books, &c., previous to MONDAY, 6th inst., when the building will be surrendered to the purchaser.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at its rooms in the Cooper Union building, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held at the Inebriate's Home, No. 154 Chatham-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. To which the public are invited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 to $8,000, in an established and safe mercantile business done mostly for cash. Those satisfied with a fair remuneration for the use of their money, and willing to take the ordinary risk of business, will please address A. W., Box No. 486 Post office. Satisfactory references and explanations given.

A NEW PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—One of the best improvements which ever was invented in pumps is offered now for sale at a bargain, by single States, or to suit the purchaser, by applying at No. 85 Greenwich-st., New York, in the Hotel de Nancy, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 2d, 3d and 4th February.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PERSON WITH A small cash capital can find a rare opportunity for purchasing a business in the perfumery line, where a safe and profitable business can be done without hazard. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A NEW AND useful patent will be sold to an enterprising man with some capital. The invention is simple but truly valuable, and no one need apply unless really desirous to purchase. Such a person may learn particulars by calling at No. 99 William-st., below John-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT for the State of New-York. Any energetic person wishing to travel through the State will find it to their advantage to call on DAVIS & CO., No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 23.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Pailliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS. Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or plush mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors, and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.
G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.
R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

FROM ALBANY.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Convention.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Wardens and Harbor-masters Confirmed.

THE PRO RATA BILL REPORTED.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

In the Executive Session of the Senate, to-day, Messrs. SCHULTZ, BENEDICT, ANABLE, WHITING, and MASTEN, were confirmed as Harbor-Masters for New-York, and THATCHER and SEAMAN as Port-Wardens. The remaining nominations were not acted on.

The Republicans fired 117 guns to-night in honor of the election of Mr. PENNINGTON.

The annual State Anti-Slavery Convention is now in session in this city. There was a good attendance to-day, and speeches of a radical character were delivered by PARKER PILLSBURY, A. M. POWELL, M. R. ROBINSON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY and others. WENDELL PHILLIPS made a violent Abolition speech this evening. A series of resolutions was adopted, the first of which is:

Resolved, That in the irrepressible conflict now raging with the power of despotism in this nation, so gallantly led forward by Garrison, Greeley, Parker, Seward and Phillips, we behold a full and glorious assurance that the millennial deliverance of our enslaved millions on the Southern plantations draws nigh, and may even be at the doors.

The remainder of the resolutions are of the usual character, denouncing slaveholders as robbers, adulterers, pirates and murderers, and hurling anathemas against the Union.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a close caucus again to-night. A series of resolutions was reported by the Committee to the effect that the Republican Party oppose the extension of Slavery into free territory; a general disclaimer that any party in the country was responsible for the reckless and illegal acts of JOHN BROWN; that the excitement growing out of that affair was the result of the remarkable and unnecessary military display made at his arrest, trial and execution; also, asserting the rights of the States to settle their own domestic institutions in their own way.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Saratoga, offered a series of resolutions as substitutes for those read, declaring that it is the duty of the State to pay for runaway slaves when the laws fail to return them in consequence of popular outbreaks; that the founders of the Republic never intended that Slavery should extend beyond its original limits, and against the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. ELLSWORTH spoke in support of his resolutions, but they were voted down.

Mr. JAQUES, of New-York, then moved to strike out from the original resolutions the words referring to military display at Harper's Ferry, and said that then the resolutions would be as pointless and meaningless as could possibly be offered.

Mr. COOPER, of New-York, offered resolutions in addition to those reported.

Mr. TRUMAN, of the Senate, and Mr. MILLIKEN, of the House, made speeches.

Mr. MILLER, of Erie, announced that the Union was already dissolved. The Democrats had said it would be if a Republican Speaker was elected, and they could not be wrong. They were now engaged in Washington dividing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" between the North and South.

The whole series of resolutions then laid on the table, and the caucus adjourned *sine die*, in precisely the same position as that in which they met.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Favorable reports were made on the bills: To increase the salaries of Assistant Matrons of Sing Sing Prison; For the prevention of frauds in the transfer of Stocks, and for the protection of Stockholders.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill giving to counsel for prisoners charged with felony the last argument on trial.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to amend the act for the incorporation of Associations for improving the breed of horses.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported by bill to amend the Metropolitan Police act. It reduces the number of Commissioners to three, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to hold office for six years, one to be appointed every two years. The County of Westchester to be exempt from any taxation either for general or partial expenses; the act to take effect April 13.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. VARIAN presented a numerously-signed remonstrance from merchants, ship-owners and traders in New-York, against the *Pro Rata* Freight bill, or any law calculated to destroy the commerce of the State.

Several petitions for a *pro rata* freight bill and railroad tolls were then presented.

Mr. FLAGLER presented petitions to prevent the issue of free passes on railroads to public officers.

Several remonstrances were presented against the bill amending the Hell-Gate Pilot laws, and a large number of petitions for a Personal Liberty bill, and on various subjects, were presented, occupying nearly all the morning session.

Among the bills reported favorably from Committees are the following:

To repeal the Contracting Board laws, so far as patronage is concerned, and transfer the same to the Canal Board.

To amend the Hell Gate Pilot law.

To repeal the law increasing the fees for the publication of legal notices.

The annual Tax-bill of New-York City.

The bill to prevent the use of camphene for purposes of light was reported adversely, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. FLAGLER, from the majority of the Select Committee, reported favorably the *Pro Rata* Freight bill, with a voluminous written report. He moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. VARIAN, from the minority of the Committee, was opposed to so early a day. The report could not be printed and examined by that time.

Debate followed and a motion to lay the report on the table was lost.

A motion to lay the report of the majority of the *Pro Rata* Committee on the table was lost.

Mr. VARIAN, as one of the minority of the Committee, stated that the hearing of testimony had only been closed last Friday. If the majority had found time in so brief an interval to make the voluminous report now presented, the minority had not been so fortunate. They had not made up their minds beforehand, and had not yet had an opportunity to consult together, owing to the absence of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York. He moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday, 14th.

Mr. MILLIKEN spoke strongly against the injustice of pressing forward with indecent haste a measure of this magnitude. He thought the course of the friends of the bill was calculated to injure it, as such hot haste took the appearance of fear to submit the question to the fair impartial judgment of the House.

Messrs. ABCULARIUS and BUTLER condemned the haste manifested by the friends of the bill.

Messrs. FLAGLER and MILLER spoke in support of the motion, naming Thursday of next week as the day for the considering of the bill. After a long discussion Mr. VARIAN's motion to fix Tuesday, 14th, as the day was lost by a tie vote of 54 to 54.

The question was then put on the motion to fix Thursday of next week as the day. The Speaker announced it required a two-third vote.

When the affirmative had been put, and before the negative had risen,

Mr. MILLIKEN demanded the Yeas and Nays, which was largely seconded.

The Speaker refused to take the question by yeas and nays, on the ground that he had already called on those in the negative to rise? The count was, therefore, finished, and the motion declared carried by 62 to 30—just enough for a two-third majority. The sixty-first rule of the Assembly says the yeas and nays may be taken on any quest on whenever so required by any ten members, unless a division by yeas and nays be already pending, and when so taken shall be entered on the journal.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the Agricultural Society for Wednesday next.

Adjourned.

[illegible] in the State Senate.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill in the Senate, to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, provides as follows: All the present force are affirmatively retained in office, and, as the bill was first framed, the present Board of Commissioners appear to have been likewise retained in office; but a section is added, providing for a new Board of Three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, on or before the 1st of April. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are removed from the Commission. Vacancies are to be filled by the Governor. The towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica are added to the district. One section provides that Westchester, Richmond and Queen's Counties are affirmatively absolved from taxation, unless some village or town shall vote to accept the act and have patrolmen, and impose a tax which is not to be raised except by consent of the electors. Lieutenants are created. The title of Inspector is taken from the captains and given to four officers, two of whom are to be the Deputy-Superintendents now in office, with increased powers. A special section is added for a Sanitary patrol, having special control over ferry boats, unsafe buildings, tenement houses and public nuisances, with powers in the Board to order summary redress. The Commissioners in New-York and Brooklyn are to issue licenses for the sale of liquor, except cider and malt drinks, at a license fee of $20. This is to be in addition to the regular license fee, and unless it be paid within ten days after notice from Superintendent, summary proceedings by attachment shall be instituted to recover penalty of $50. The General Superintendent is given enlarged powers over all pawn-brokers, hackmen, omnibuses, &c., in the District. Modes of appointments and removals are left unchanged. The salary of the General Superintendent is increased to $5,000. Other salaries are unchanged.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD—THE PRO RATA BILL—BUSINESS TO BE DONE, AND DONE—SALES OF LANDS TO THE CITY—THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—EXECUTIVE SESSION—WHO WERE CONFIRMED, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The Senate, last evening, ordered to a third reading the bill to grant State aid, to the amount of a million of dollars, to secure the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The bill provides for levying a three-eighths of a mill tax, which would produce about one million of dollars. This is to be paid to the Company in sums of $200,000, as fast as the road is completed in sections of thirty miles. It will be recollected that last year Gov. MORGAN vetoed a bill giving $200,000 to this undertaking, upon the ground that the people did not sufficiently understand the proposition. In his Message, this year, he declares his purpose to sign a bill making the donation asked, providing it be passed by a constitutional majority—assuming rightly, that if the Legislature does pass the bill, the people have determined against the veto of last Winter. A "constitutional vote." What is it? The friends of the grant say *seventeen* in the Senate, *sixty-five* in the Assembly—its opponents say *twenty-two* in the Senate, *eighty-six* in the Assembly. It may be that His Excellency relies upon a mental requirement that the bill shall have the highest number, to protect him from the necessity of seeming to stultify himself by signing a bill which he had previously vetoed. If this is his reliance, I think it is a safe one, for I do not believe it possible for the bill to obtain what the Governor conceives to be a Constitutional vote.

In the Assembly this morning, the select committee on the petitions for a *Pro Rata* Freight law made a long and, it is said, very able report. After a protracted discussion, it was voted to make the bill the special order in Committee of the Whole immediately after the reading of the journal on Thursday, the 8th inst. The report is signed by all of the Committee, except Messrs. CONKLING and VARIAN. Mr. CONKLING was not present in the House to day, and therefore it is not known whether there will or will not be a minority report. Mr. VARIAN, the other minority member of the Committee, disclaimed any intention of preparing a report, but indicated a desire to consult Mr. CONKLING before he made a final decision.

Mr. JAQUES gave notice of a bill this morning that possesses much interest for the people of your City. It provides that the Commissioners of the Land Office may sell and release to the Mayor and Common Council all the lands made beyond the limits fixed by the Montgomery Charter, and which, it is alleged, belong to the State. As I understand it, there is no purpose to exact any large sum for the fee of those lands, but only such as may be deemed equitable by the City and State authorities. This will enable the City to regain possession of property which has been made by the City, and to set at rest all matters in dispute. It is a wise measure, and as such will doubtless meet the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature.

A recital of the petitions presented to-day in the Assembly would fill two-thirds of one of your columns. They are on almost every conceivable topic, from the enactment of a Personal Liberty bill to the passage of a law to authorize JOHN JACOB to take the name of JACOB JOHN.

I looked over the registers of the two Houses to-day, to note how much work had been laid out, and how much progressed since the commencement of the session, just four weeks ago yesterday. I find in the House there have been 277 bills introduced, 99 reported from Committees, 64 ordered to a third reading, and 43 passed. In the Senate, 140 bills have been introduced, 89 reported, and 45 passed.

The meeting of the Republican State Committee, held yesterday afternoon in this city, was not attended by but 13 of the 24 members. The session lasted some two hours or more, and the proceedings were participated in by several distinguished gentlemen who were not members of the Committee. There was considerable discussion of a proposition to permit each Congressional District to elect delegates to the National Convention. This was finally voted down, and a call agreed on for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 18th of April next. It was generally conceded that the delegates to the State Convention would divide in Congressional District Committees, to recommend delegates to the Chicago Convention, the delegates at large to be chosen by a Committee of the whole body. There was some talk of limiting the number of delegates to one from each Assembly District, but the sense of the Committee was against making a change in the party usage on the eve of the Presidential election. This wise deference to custom led to a harmonious and, of course, satisfactory conclusion.

It would hardly be possible to hold such a meeting for such a purpose as that which called together the State Committee, without frequent though incidental allusions to the prospective nominee of the Convention being formed out of the political chaos. There were no decided preferences manifested, but it was unquestioned that the vote of this State should be cast as a unit for Mr. SEWARD, should that gentleman's name be before the Convention. Republicans of Democratic, Whig and American antecedents agreed that so much was due to that gentleman, and you may depend upon it, so much will be done. If Mr. SEWARD is not a candidate, it is very doubtful if the vote of New-York can be given as a unit for any other man.

It came out yesterday, from a source that entitles the fact to newspaper consideration, that in the event of the withdrawal of Mr. SEWARD, the friends of Gov. MORGAN would press his claims to the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. I am inclined to place some reliance upon this as a suggestion which has been more widely diffused than is generally supposed; but of course I do not credit the intimation that the advancement of Gov. MORGAN is to be pressed to the injury of Mr. SEWARD. I infer that it is only in the event that the Chicago Convention may be compelled by circumstances to make a selection for President outside of New-York, and should desire to attest its sense of the claims of our State, that Gov. MORGAN would assent to the use of his name. Politicians of experience will see the importance of healing, in a measure, the irritation consequent upon a failure to nominate Mr. SEWARD, and hence will appreciate the delicate disinterestedness of Gov. MORGAN.

The Senate had an Executive session to-day—a very protracted session, running through more than two hours. It is understood that some of the Republicans pitched into the nominees made by Gov. MORGAN, and that there were some plain things plainly stated. Who were overhauled and upon what grounds is, of course, matter of conjecture, as Executive sessions are not held with open doors. But I may say that Messrs. SEAMAN and THATCHER were confirmed as Port Wardens, and Messrs. LOWNSBURY and RUSSELL laid over. Mr. SEAMAN is a reappointment. Mr. THATCHER takes the place of Mr. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS.

Messrs. BENEDICT, BARBER, ANABLE, WHITING and SHULTZ were confirmed as Harbor Masters, and Messrs. H. L. Murray, Robert Murray, Marstin, Coulter, Van Valkenburgh and Tinkham were neither confirmed nor rejected—action being deferred until next week.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that there would be some trouble to-day, and that to guard against mishaps Gov. MORGAN had taken the precaution to invite Senators to a private consultation at his residence last evening. At that consultation the Governor explained at length the difficulties and perplexities of selecting among friends, rehearsed the considerations which had influenced his action, and by implication appealed to the Senators of his party to put through his nominees. It was a rotten disease that required so desperate doctoring as that—rotten through and through.

LEO.

New-Jersey.

NEW CITY HALL IN JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Lands and Places to advertise for plans for a City Hall building to include city offices: the entire cost of the structure not to exceed $20,000.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE JERSEY CITY POLICE.—The annual report of Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, shows that there were 148 commitments to the City Prison during the last year. The specific offences were as follows: Drunkenness, 84; assault and battery, 11; gambling, 9; vagrancy, 17; passing counterfeit money, 1; fugitive from justice, 1; stealing, 11; suspicion of stealing, 2; violation of city ordinances, 1; attempt to rob, 1; witness, 1; adultery, 2; fighting, 3; burglary, 2; disorderly, 2—Total, 148. Nativity: Irish, 106; English, 9; Scotch, 4; Americans, 19; Germans, 10—Total, 148.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says: "Mrs. Boomer, widow of the late Sergeant Ephraim Boomer, living on the new Boston Road, in this City, completed on Saturday her one hundredth year. The old lady is in the enjoyment of excellent health."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGATTA MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THE ENGLISH CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—There was a meeting of the Empire City Regatta Club at the St. Mark's-place Restaurant, last evening, to consider the challenge issued through *Bell's Life*, some six weeks ago, from ROBERT CHAMBERS, the champion of the Thames, to the champion of America, to row a match for $2,500 a side, single pair of sculls. STEPHEN ROBERTS, President of the Empire City Club, read to the meeting a letter from the Secretary of the Regatta Association of Newburgh, where JOSHUA WARD, the champion of America, resides, stating that they had accepted the English challenge, on condition that the race should come off in Newburgh Bay, the Newburgh Association agreeing, according to the terms of the challenge, to pay the English champion $500 for his expenses to this country. The meeting then voted to cooperate with the Newburgh Association in rendering any assistance they might require, and, in case their conditions were declined by the English champion, that the challenge should be accepted by the Empire City Club. It is expected that the match will come off some time in June.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the boilers used at the Balance Dry Dock, at the foot of Pike-street, East River, exploded, and one of the fragments struck a carman who was passing, fortunately not injuring him seriously. No other person was hurt, although there were a number of workmen in the immediate vicinity. The house in which the boiler was situated was nearly torn to pieces, thus causing a loss of nearly $1,000. About three years since the boiler on the other side of the Dock exploded, and a number of persons were injured. The cause of the explosion has not yet transpired.

MR. CARSON FOR CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The friends of Mr. ALFRED CARSON, who have devoted themselves to the promotion of his interests as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, held a large meeting last night in Brooke's Hall, in Broome-street. Mr. DAVID MURRAY was elected Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD JOLLIE Secretary. The assemblage was not constituted alone of Mr. CARSON's supporters, though a great majority expressed themselves as in his favor. The rumor that his withdrawal was either contemplated or designed, was denied by his friends, who declare their intention to support him to the last, and their confidence in the success of their efforts in his behalf.

LECTURE BY REV. MOSES BALLOU.—A pleasant conversational lecture upon "Our Homes" was delivered last evening by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, under the auspices of the New-York City Library Association. The lecturer held that the outward appearance and the inner arrangements of a man's home were a true criterion of his character. Passing to the influence of home upon the future development of its occupants, Mr. BALLOU indulged in a sketch of a New-England homestead, such as it was twenty-five years ago. He closed with a brief poem upon the iron dinner-pot of MILES STANDISH, which is now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society.

RETURN OF THE ICE.—The severe cold of yesterday sent another crop of ice down the North River, which was drifted by the strong westerly wind into the docks on the west side, offering serious obstruction to the movements of vessels. A continuance of cold weather, it was thought, would soon close up the river above Poughkeepsie. As it is, it postpones the opening of navigation, which it has been hoped would occur at an earlier period than usual. The strong gale interfered with the arrival of the Sound boats at their usual hour. No wrecks on the coast have, as yet, been reported.

LECTURES THIS EVENING.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, MRS. LUCY STONE, and Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, will deliver addresses at the Cooper Institute. The general topic of the discussion will be the claims of women to legal protection.... Rev. E. G. HOLLAND's fourth lecture at Clinton Hall will be given at 7½ o'clock—topic, "THOMAS CARLYLE".... Dr. FOY, the noted Professor of Physiology, will lecture at Cooper Institute on "Dietetics."

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDEN IN CENTRAL PARK.—A number of gentlemen, among whom are Messrs. W. H. ASPINWALL, HAMILTON FISH, AUGUST BELMONT, R. L. STUART, and GEORGE FOLSOM, have formed an association for the establishment of an extensive Zoological and Botanical Garden in Central Park. A preliminary meeting, to appoint a Committee to prepare a charter, was held on Monday afternoon.

SAILING OF THE AFRICA.—The steamship *Africa* sailed at noon yesterday, for Liverpool, with 31 passengers and $335,000 in specie.

Fires.

FIRE IN SPRUCE-STREET.—Last night, shortly after 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a two-and-a half story brick building situated in the rear of No. 29 Spruce-street, and occupied by G. COOPER, manufacturer of trunk-frames, ornaments and dog-collars. Luckily the hydrants were not frozen up, and the firemen extinguished the flames after about an hour's hard labor. The interior of the building was nearly destroyed, and the loss is perhaps about $2,000. The same building was consumed by fire about two years since. A tenement house in the rear of No. 35 Frankfort-street was well drenched, and the furniture of the occupants damaged to the extent of $100 by water.

FIRE IN A GREEN-HOUSE AND LUMBER-YARD.—The green-house of W. C. WILSON, florist, No. 45 West Fourteenth-street, caught fire about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and twenty feet of one end was burned off before the flames were extinguished. The damage to the green-house is estimated at $300, and that to the plants, nearly all of which are ruined by frost, at about $1,400; on these amounts there is an insurance for $700 in the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. A carpenter shop in the rear of No. 44 West Fourteenth-street, and some lumber on the lot No. 46 West Fifteenth-street also caught fire. The shop was damaged to the extent of $50, and $1,000 worth of lumber was destroyed. The shop and lumber are owned by MATTHEW KEILEY. There is full insurance on the shop, but none on the lumber. It is presumed the fire was occasioned by a defect in one of the stoves used in heating the green-house.

Police Reports.

FALSE TO HER TRUST.

Mrs. Sarah McCormack, a lady residing at Hempstead, L. I., whose husband is a ship-captain, went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and made a complaint against Melinda Myers, a delicate-looking, middle-aged female, whom she charged with having stolen jewelry, consisting of gold bracelets, ear-rings and breast-pins, besides a valuable crape shawl, and other property, valued at $300. Melinda is a widow, and has managed to obtain a precarious living by sewing wherever she could find work. Two months since she was engaged by Mrs. McCormack to live with her at Hempstead as nurse and seamstress. She seemed so trustworthy that Mrs. McCormack placed the greatest confidence in her, and last week, when the captain was about to start on a voyage, left home, as usual, to spend a few days with him in the City. The opportunity, she alleges, was improved by Melinda to pack up all the valuables in the house, with which she started for New-York, leaving the three children, the eldest of whom was but eight years of age, to get along as best they could. On Monday, when Mrs. McCormack returned, she found her house deserted. She was fortunate enough to find her little ones at a neighbor's, where they had wandered, after having spent a a day or two by themselves. Mrs. McC. subsequently returned to the City, and made the case known to Detective McDougal, who yesterday succeeded in apprehending the delinquent nurse at a house in Lewis-street, where a part of the stolen property was found. The woman afterwards gave information which led to the recovery of the rest from parties to whom she had disposed of it. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, to whom she acknowledged her guilt, adding that she must have been crazy at the time of its commission. She was held to answer for her supposed lunacy.

UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

Julius Werner, of No. 101 Twelfth-street, was apprehended, yesterday, by Officer M. Barry, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen from the house of Mr. Alexander H. Nones, No. 76 Seventh-street, two $1,000 bonds, (Missouri State sixes,) given for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. The house of Mr. Nones was broken into on the 7th of last November, when these bonds, together with about $400 worth of jewelry, were carried off. On Tuesday, Joanna Regiersky, keeper of a jewelry-store at No. 144 First-avenue, went to the office of Jacob Little & Co., in Wall-street, and offered to dispose of the bonds, but as it was after banking hours, she was requested to call next day. Meantime, information of the matter was given to Officer Barry, who waited in the office yesterday until Werner, the brother-in-law of the woman, came to attend to the business, when he secured his arrest. The woman was subsequently taken into custody, and the two were held, pending an examination of the matter by Justice CONNOLLY. Mrs. Regiersky states that she found the bonds in the street, and Werner says she had promised him $100 if he was successful in having them cashed.

SWINDLING THE GAS CONSUMERS.

During the last three or four weeks, a man named Daniel Jones, *alias* O'Meara, has been swindling the gas consumers on the east side of the City by collecting money in the name of the Manhattan Gas Company, facilitating his fraud by using spurious printed bills. One of these, for $2 60, he presented to Mr. Henry Jean, of No. 265 Second-street, but the latter suspected that Jones was a swindler, and caused his apprehension. The prisoner was taken before Justice STEERS, and several of his victims subsequently appeared and identified him, whereupon he was committed to answer. About two weeks since, a prominent lawyer, having an office in Wall-street, who is said to bear a very marked resemblance to this swindler, was arrested on the same charge. The case was under examination several days by Justice BRENNAN, and the lawyer was finally required to give bonds for his appearance to answer, as half a dozen or more of Jones' victims swore positively to his identity with the person who had swindled them. He is now entirely relieved of suspicion, and it is hoped that those who have suffered will appear and enter complaints against the real offender.

A REBELLIOUS SON.

On Tuesday night Mary Mallory, of No. 24 Mulberry-street, had a dispute with her son, a lad 16 years of age, who finally produced a pistol and threatened to shoot her. She attempted to disarm him, when, it is alleged, he discharged the weapon, inflicting a severe wound in his mother's arm, after which he fled. Officer Connor pursued and arrested the young man, who was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs. He denied that he intentionally discharged the pistol. Mrs. Mallory was removed to the New-York Hospital.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES—SAFETY OF THE FREE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, a communication was received from the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, asking an appropriation of $7,832, to alter, repair and heat School No. 19. The work had been advertised for and the contracts awarded, amounting in the aggregate to the sum named. It was stated that some of the work had not been awarded to the lowest bidder, and a motion was made to refer the communication back to the School officers. That was lost, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was carried.

The school officers of the Ninth Ward sent in a communication stating that school-house No. 3 is old and dilapidated, and should be taken down and a new one built, and asking that that should be done. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

Mr. A. H. GREEN, of the Committee on Free Academy, presented a report in which it appeared that he had required the Superintendent of School Buildings to take with him two of the most reliable builders in the City, and thoroughly examine the Free Academy building, as to its safety. He had been induced to direct such an examination in consequence of a rumor that the building was in an unsafe condition. The Superintendent, Mr. LAIMBEER, Jr., and Mr. Lewis reported that they had thoroughly examined the building and found it perfectly safe in every respect.

The subject of a daily Normal School was made the special order for the next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

CLAIM OF THE COUNTIES FOR THE CARE OF EMIGRANTS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting, yesterday, at Castle Garden. In the absence of the President, Mr. CURTISS was called upon to preside.

A communication was received from Dr. GUNN, Health Officer, asking for an appropriation of $1,200 to reimburse him for house rent paid during the year. There being no residence left for him within the inclosure after the destruction of the buildings, he was compelled to hire a house outside of the walls. The matter was referred to the President and counsel of the Board.

By the report of the Treasurer, it appears that there is now owing to the different Counties of the State the sum of $19,669 44, for the care of distressed emigrants who have been provided for in their several districts. Six hundred and twenty-four emigrants have arrived since the date of the last weekly report, making a total, thus far, for the year, of 2,148. The number of inmates in the institutions of Ward's Island is 844. Amount of money received for commutation of alien passengers, $2,043 65; balance in bank, $23,455 73.

STREET CLEANING.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Inspectors of Manure are appointed by the Finance Department, and not by the Inspector's Department, as we stated inadvertently yesterday. If these officials should be removed during the suspension of street-cleaning operations, it is for the Comptroller's "Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees," and not for the City Inspector, to give them their walking papers. The City Inspector employs Inspectors on dumping-grounds, whose duty it is to keep account of every load of ashes, rubbish and dirt from the street brought to the dumping-grounds, and to see that full loads and public dirt only are brought there. These have not been discharged, because the removal of ashes and garbage requires their constant supervision, but a number of "laborers on the beat" have been suspended from pay and duty, until the street cleaning commences again.

Board of Currency.

HON. AMASA WALKER ON BANK DEPOSITS.

This Board held a meeting at the Mercantile Library last evening, the President, GEO. OPDYKE, in the chair. Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Boston, read a paper upon the character and increase of Bank Deposits, which was well received. He divided these deposits into different classes, and said they were equivalent to credits—notes, checks and other bank bills being received and placed to the account of customers. *First*—Compulsory deposits formed a large item, which customers are compelled to make in order to secure loans. *Second*—Fiduciary deposits, consisting of trust-funds, &c. *Lastly*—The actual deposits made by the mass of business men solely for business purposes. These last deposits furnished the main profits to the banks; but being transient in their nature, were liable to be suddenly withdrawn in panics, obliging the banks to suspend payments. They constitute about three-fifths of the total deposits. The loss of the whole circulation in 1857 ($214,000,000) would have been small compared with its inconvertibility into specie on demand. What guarantee does the Bank Superintendent at Albany give us that the whole tragedy will not again be enacted.

It is time that the public understand that the mass of deposits consists merely of a credit basis.

He proposed the following remedies: First, that the plan of compulsory deposits be immediately abandoned by the banks; also, that the usury laws be repealed, as being opposed to the laws of trade and finance. Secondly, that a proportion should be maintained between the amount of specie on hand, and the circulation and loans. He cited the Louisiana law as a model. New-York, soon to be the commercial centre of the world, owed it to herself to establish some monetary system.

The President remarked that he fully concurred in the views expressed by Mr. WALKER, whose paper he considered one of the ablest he had ever heard on the subject.

The thanks of the Board were voted to Mr. WALKER and a copy of his paper requested for publication.

MATHEW MORGAN, Esq., spoke of the progress of joint stock banking in England.

Mr. JOHN P. YATEMAN read a paper severely criticising the report of the Bank Superintendent.

A paper was read on the rate of wages in the manufacturing districts of England, showing an increase of eleven to forty-six per cent. within the last 20 years.

The Board then adjourned for one month.

The Fate of Stephens Sealed.

Early yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. KNAPP, the spiritual adviser of JAMES STEPHENS, the murderer, received a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, in which the latter announces his intention of allowing STEPHENS' sentence of death to be carried into effect, and declines any further respite. Mr. KNAPP immediately communicated the Governor's decision to the condemned man, with whom he had a long private interview. STEPHENS did not make the promised statement to the reporters yesterday, in reference to the manner in which he procured the pistol. He is said to have been exceedingly morose all day, refusing to communicate with any person but his counsel and Mr. KNAPP. He will be executed this morning.

The following is the letter of Gov. MORGAN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of my promise I now communicate to you the result of my examination of the case of JAMES STEPHENS, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife by poisoning. You are aware that the late period at which the papers were submitted to me has rendered it necessary for me to delay my answer till now, that I might have the requisite time for examination and consideration.

As stated to you, the crime of poisoning, in my opinion, necessarily involves deliberation, and should be punished by death so long as any crime is so punished. The only question then is: Did the prisoner administer poison to the deceased? And I am compelled to say that I believe Mrs. STEPHENS died by poison, and that that poison was administered by JAMES STEPHENS, her husband.

I cannot, therefore, interfere, but must leave the terrible sentence which the law imposes upon his crime to take its course. I trust that he may be prepared to appear before his Maker and final Judge.

Since my decision was arrived at, I have received your telegraphic dispatch of this morning and information of the attempt to escape, to which I suppose it refers.

I am, Sir, with respect,
Your obd't servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

To Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, No. 193 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Merchants, wholesale and retail, are often puzzled to know how to place their employes; whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that a cashier, &c. A phrenological description, carefully written out, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, makes private examinations with full written descriptions daily.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP—GOOD SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—Skates to suit everybody at the *Central Park Skate Emporium*. Moonlight skating parties fitted out. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	99½	190	Pac. M. Steamship	78
500	Va. State 6s	93	50	do. b20	78¼
6,000	do.	92¾	10	do.	77¾
6,000	Mo. State 6s	80¾	100	Hudson River R. s60	41¼
2,000	do. b15	81	50	do.	41½
29,000	do.	81	300	Reading Railroad	39
5,000	do. s30	80⅞	20	Mount Vernon R.	28
30,000	do. s30	80¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	38½
5,000	do. s60	80¾	100	do. s60	38
9,500	Cal. State 7s	85	110	Panama R.	131
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	95	50	do. s60	130⅞
3,000	Hud. R R. 3d mg	80½	50	do.	131½
4,000	M. Cen R. 8 ℔ cent. 1st mg. S.F. Con. Bds.	91	50	do. s10	131½
			50	do. s30	131⅛
1,000	Mich. S. 1st mg bs	75	50	do. s60	131½
1,000	Goshen Br'h Bds.	57	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	88
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	88¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. s10	59⅝
1,000	G.&C. 1 m. ex int.	92½	100	do. b60	59¾
2,500	Clv.&Tol. S F. B.	55	50	do. opg	59⅝
1,000	Han.&St. J. R. B.	64¾	50	do. s30	59½
10	Am. Exchange B'k	98¼	204	Cleve. & Tol. R.	20
25	Park Bank	105½	10	Chi. & R. I. R.	63¾
50	Dl.&Hd. Canal b30	94	50	do. b60	63¾
200	N. Y. Central R. s60	71⅝	315	do.	63⅝
100	do. c	71¾	150	do. b10	63⅝
500	do. b60	71⅞	100	do. s60	63½
150	do. s60	71⅝	100	do. b7	63⅝
100	do. c	71¾	30	Mil. & Miss. R.	2¼
200	do. opg	71⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. C. State 6s	94¼	27	Bank of Com.	96
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	88¼	20	Mechanics' Bank	115
10,000	Va. State 6s	92½	320	N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s s5	81	100	do. opg	71¾
5,000	do. s60	80⅞	250	do. b30	71¾
5,000	do. s3	81	100	do. s30	71⅝
5,000	do. s20	81	50	Hudson River R.	41½
5,000	do. b60	81⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R. b60	38¼
1,000	B. City W. L.	100¼	350	Gal. & Ch. R. opg	59¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	88	50	do. c	59¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	98	700	Cl. & Tol. R. b60	20
5	do.	98¼	300	Ch. & R. I. R. b30	63½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

This has been the dullest day of the week, in the Stock Market, so far as amount of business is concerned, yet on the whole prices were well sustained and steady up to the close. In New-York Central, the transactions at both Boards, and those privately reported, did not altogether sum up much over 2,000 shares. It opened, at the morning Board, at 71¾, fell to 71⅝, and finally rallied again to 71¾, and closed steadily at that price, after the Second Board. Reading showed less activity at the First Board, and dropped to 39—⅛ decline—but was held firmer at the Second, and left off at 39⅜@39½, without sales. Erie was quiet, and ruled at 8¼@8⅝ at the close. Harlem was held at 9¼@9½ for the ordinary, and 34@34½ for the preferred Stock. Of Hudson River there were small sales at 41⅜@41½, and at the close 41¾ was asked. In the Western Roads there was a light business, and no great change in prices. Galena and Chicago opened at 59⅝—yesterday's price—and closed quite firmly at 59¾. Chicago and Rock Island fell off a little in the afternoon, and closed at 63½@63⅝. There was nothing done in Illinois Central. It was quoted at 57¼@57½ at the First, and 57@57¼ at the Second Board.

In State Stocks we notice quite an active business in Missouri Sixes again to-day, and prices continue to tend upward. The sales were at 80¾@81 regular and short seller's options, and the closing prices 81@81⅛, against 80¾@81 yesterday. There was rather more than usual doing in Virginia Sixes at 92¾@92½, and Tennessee at 88¼, the latter a little higher. North Carolinas brought 94¼, and Louisianas, 95. In United States Government Securities the only sale was of Fives of 1865, at 99½. For the Fives of 1874, the Coupon Bonds ruled at 100¼@100⅜, and the registered at 101@101½. The average rate on the Bonds awarded yesterday was twenty-one hundredths ℔ cent. Railroad Bonds are dull, but firm. Brooklyn Sixes advanced to 100¼.

The election of Mr. PENNINGTON as Speaker was announced in the Street after the close of the Second Board, but before the majority of the Brokers had left the Board-room. There was some little attempt to arouse the spirit of speculation, but without success. Much satisfaction was expressed at the termination of the protracted contest which has exercised so paralyzing an influence on business, but no perceptible effect was manifested upon prices. Probably it may have more to-morrow, when a little time has been afforded to digest the news.

There is less activity in the money market to-day, and without any absolute change in the current rates, they continue to rule more in favor of the borrower. On call we should put the general range at 5½@7 ℔ cent., according to the security, with some transactions reported as low as 5. In paper there appears to be less offering to-day, and 60 to 90 days prime rules at 6½@7, and 4 to 6 months at 7@8. Foreign exchange closed steady, but the business for to-day's steamer has been scarcely an average one. Sterling ruled at 108¾@109 for bank and bankers', and 108½@108¾ for commercial signatures. On Paris 5f.22½@5f.18¾. The *Africa* to-day took out $335,300 in specie. Land warrants are more active, and Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. notice an advance of two cents on large sizes. They quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
160 acres	68	75
120 acres	66	73
80 acres	84	90
40 acres	1 00	1 10

The Manhattan Bank and Bank of the Republic have declared dividends of 5 ℔ cent., and the Ocean, Oriental and St. Nicholas each 3½ ℔ cent.

Bonds to the amount of $695,000 of the Michigan Central Railroad will mature on the 1st April next. The Company has announced its readiness to commence the retailment of these bonds, with accrued interest, on the 1st of March, at the office in Boston, and offer to exchange them, to a limited amount, on certain conditions, which will be made known on application for the Sinking Fund Bonds of 1883.

A man was detected at the office of JACOB LITTLE & Co., yesterday, with two stolen Missouri Bonds in his possession, which had been missing since November. The suspicions of the clerk were excited by the January coupons still remaining on the bonds. It being late in the afternoon he made that an excuse for not drawing a check, but agreed to complete a purchase this morning. The man presented them this morning and was arrested. He says that he found the Bonds.

The new Stock of the New-Haven County Bank was all subscribed yesterday, and the Bank will now have a working capital of $310,000, and under its new management will doubtless do a profitable business.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of this State as reported to the Superintendant of the Department in September and December last:

RESOURCES.		Sept. 24.		Dec. 10
Loans and Discounts		$182,420,134		$191,962,617
Overdrafts	$683 &	386,317	$8 &	358,798
Due from Banks		12,218,983		13,594,249
Due from Directors	6,788,225		7,340,051	
Due from Brokers	2,810,188		4,704,847	
Real Estate	10,000 &	8,647,503	10,000 &	8,735,526
Specie		22,026,137		20,921,545
Cash Items		19,716,121		17,376,759
Stocks and P. Notes		26,746,696		26,897,874
Bonds and Mortg'es		7,995,541		8,029,917
Bills of Solv't Banks		1,963,836		2,261,723
Bills of Sus. Banks	72 &	1,489	72 &	1,418
Loss and Exp. Acct.		1,123,208		1,953,740
Add for cents		965		988
Total		$283,246,930		$291,085,154
LIABILITIES.				
Capital		$110,997,040		$111,441,320
Circulation		27,970,968		29,959,506
Profits		12,514,598		13,738,012
Due Banks		23,982,116		28,807,240
Due individuals and corporations other than Banks		943,605		1,203,330
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		1,873,220		1,969,880
Due Depositors on dem'd		103,106,686		102,109,393
Amount due not included under either the above heads		1,848,360		1,855,947
Add for cents		511		517
Total		$283,246,930		$291,085,154

The September return embraced 301 banks, and the December 303. From a comparison of these figures, the following changes will be noted:

Discounts, increase	$9,542,488
Specie, decrease	1,104,592
Circulation, increase	1,988,538
Deposits, decrease	997,273
Capital, increase	444,280

The material changes since the September report are as follows: Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, New-York, (Association,) and the Hollis White & Co.'s Bank, Niagara Falls, (Individual Bank,) reported for the first time in December. The Saugerties Bank, Saugerties, and Orleans County Bank, Albion, (both associations,) commenced operations since 10th December. The charters of the Safety Fund, Brooklyn Bank, Chatauque County Bank and Tanner's Bank, expired on the 1st ult., and the stockholders, with others, have reorganized as banking associations under the same names, except the Chatauque County, which has adopted the new spelling, Chatauqua. The Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, Crescent, has withdrawn its securities and made a cash deposit according to law, to redeem its outstanding circulation, and the Bank of the Capitol will redeem its registered circulating notes, in behalf of the Superintendent, at par.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $130,490, including $67,000 for customs; payments, $181,755; balance, this afternoon, $9,005,110.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec'd at Ports	2,768,000	2,339,000	1,373,000	1,943,[illegible]
Ex. to G Br'n	1,142,000	701,000	484,000	[illegible]
Ex. to France	313,000	238,000	178,000	[illegible]
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	151,000	200,000	115,000	[illegible]
Total Exports	1,606,000	1,199,000	777,000	[illegible]
Stock on hand	1,640,000	900,000	575,000	817,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	156,000	149,000	83,000	161,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	101,000	51,000	47,000	[illegible]
Ex. to France	35,000	19,000	23,000	16,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	22,000	22,000	8,000	9,000
Total Exports	158,000	92,000	77,000	[illegible]

The following shows the condition of the Banks of the four leading cities of the Union, according to the latest weekly statements at hand:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Jan. 28	$123,088,626	$20,063,739	$7,760,361	$74,[illegible]
Boston, Jan. 28	59,491,000	4,172,000	6,190,500	17,463,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 28	25,526,189	4,535,331	2,661,750	16,401,915
New-Orleans, Jan. 21	24,690,023	12,821,411	12,809,514	20,082,986
Total	$232,804,847	41,592,471	29,371,025	[illegible]
Previous week	$234,137,759	40,326,972	29,429,041	129,362,111

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	2-10@ —
New-Jersey	2-10@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ¾
Interior Maryland	½@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1 @ —
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1 @ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1½@ —
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	¾@1
Mobile	¾ @1
Canada	½@ ¾
Missouri	2¾@3

SPECIE.

Silver.		Silver.	
Mexican Dols.	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 03@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Dols.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 30@16 40
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 75
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¼; Reading Railroad, 19⅝; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, at $1 40@$1 50 for white, and $1 30@$1 33 for red. RYE 90c.@92c. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess Pork $18; Hams 10½c.; Sides 9c.; Shoulders 7c. Lard firm at 12c. WHISKY—Ohio 24½c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Fulton*, hence for Havre, will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

The Havana mails for the *Empire City* and *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Circassian	Feb. 2	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manches'r	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 4	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Jan. 4	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New-York
America	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
North Briton	Jan. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washingt'n	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
Empire City	Feb. 4	New-York	Ha. & N.O.
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 9 | Sun sets.... 5 19 | Moon sets.... 3 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 45 | Gov. Island. 3 34 | Hell Gate.... 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford Tileston & Co.; Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Teutonia, Taube, Hamburg, Kunarot & Co.

Ship Winged Racer, Trundy, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Barks Atalanta, Horstman, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Atterdag, (Nor.,) Errichson, Leer, Ham., Funk & Meinke; Lamertina, Anderson, Antwerp, Funk & Meinke.

Brig Balear, Filetti, Tampico, Shiers, King & Co.

Schooners J. A. Rich, Newton, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. Harris, Daizey, Wilmington, Dolner & Potter; Northern Light, Corson, Wilmington, ——; Sabine, Day, Newbern, ——, S. Bruen, Douglas, Charleston, Dolner & Potter; C. S. Lovering, Burt, Taunton, master; Amy Chase, Brevoor, Laguayra, Post & Small.

Arrived.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Dec. 18, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo Jan. 12, with hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Adda Nickerson, for New-York.

Bark Mustang, Penniman, Port Lavaca, Texas, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Samson, Leerhoof, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. (Arr. 30, but accidentally omitted.)

Schr. Catharine A. Johnson, Pitts, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Peerless, (of Bermuda,) Dow, Bermuda 9 ds., to master. Attiol left same day for New-York.

WIND—During the day fresh, from N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, for Liverpool; James Adger, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Brig Anna Prentice, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

FORT HAMILTON, Feb. 1, sunset.—Ship Webster, from Liverpool, is at anchor on the Bar. No other vessels in sight. Wind heavy, N. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 1, sunset.—One brig in Swash, bd. out. Steamer Africa, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 2:30 P. M. Wind fresh, N. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 1, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamers James Adger, for Charleston, and Jamestown, for Norfolk, passed down at 3:40 P. M. Brem. brig Porta Plata, for Porta Plata, at 2:30 P. M. Wind fresh, N. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Arr. steamer W. Jenkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; barks Mary Broughton, Herrick, from Surinam; Trinity, Leask, from Galveston.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 1.—Arr. barks Champion and Betsena, from Mobile for Boston; brigs Laurillia, from Cape Haytien for do.; Delmont, Locke, from Wilmington for do.

Off Highland Light—Bark Union, from Mobile for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

A large unknown fore and aft schooner, this afternoon, while beating up the Bay, went ashore on the West Bank. Assistance will be sent to her.

The ship John J. Boyd has been pumped out, and they are rapidly discharging her cargo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—The schr. J. C. Homer, from New-York, bd. to Savannah, with a cargo of guano, arr. here in a leaky condition, and will have to discharge.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Ann E. Glover—schr., 13 ds. from Galveston for Boston, Jan. 14, lat. 21 26, lon. 86.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Jan. 12, brig African, Burton, from Martinique for New-York in 2 ds.